

H. Bradshaw

THE ACADEMY.

A Record of Literature, Learning, Science, and Art.

"INTER SILVAS ACADEMI QUÆRERE, VERUM."

GENERAL LITERATURE:—

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TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

[Price 6d.

General Literature.

Collection of Hungarian Popular Poetry. [*Magyar Népköltségi gyűjtemény.*] Edited for the Kisfaludy Society by Ladislaus Arany and Paul Gyulai. Pest: Athenaeum.

THE two volumes before us appear as the beginning of a new series of popular Hungarian compositions both in verse and prose—ballads, songs, tales, &c.—and the editors express a hope that collectors may still send in additional specimens in order to render the collection as complete as possible. This collection is the second that has appeared under the patronage of the Kisfaludy Society: three volumes edited by M. Erdélyi were published in the years 1846-48. To M. Erdélyi great credit is due as the first collector on any scale of the products of the Hungarian popular muse, but as might be expected his collection left great room for improvement as regards the critical arrangement and appreciation of his materials.

Since that date several partial collections have been published, some of them having a local character, such as M. Pap's collection in the Palócz dialect. Of all these partial collections the *Sákel Wild Roses* of M. Kriza, published in 1863, was perhaps the most important. We believe that the materials for a second volume of the *Wild Roses* have been collected, and hopes are held out of its speedy publication. It appears from this that the Hungarians do not feel themselves so poor in fable and song as to necessitate a concentration of their forces. We suppose it is a regard for the coming volume of the *Wild Roses* that has excluded from the present collection both songs and ballads communicated by M. Kriza to various Hungarian periodicals.

Of the two volumes before us the first is a general collection, apparently intended to be representative, of pieces collected by different persons from all parts of the country, while the second is individual and local, being a collection made by Mr. Charles Török in the county of Csongrád, which may be considered as a fairly typical specimen of the Alföld, or Great Plain.

These two volumes contain between them fifteen Christmas mysteries and Twelfth Night games; one hundred and fifty ballads and narrative poems, amongst which, how-

ever, the true ballads form a minority; about five hundred songs, which form both in quantity and quality the main strength of the collection; thirty-six tales; besides an interesting collection of riddles, nursery rhymes, and children's games. It will thus be seen that the Hungarians cannot compete in the matter of folklore with such encyclopaedic peoples as the Germans or Russians; but if we take into account the comparative weakness of their numbers it certainly says a great deal for the fertility of the popular imagination that so large a collection appears after so many have preceded it.

A collection of popular compositions naturally appeals to more than one source of interest. It has not only an aesthetic or purely poetical value, but at the same time occupies an important place in the history of literature. Again, as preserving or representing in their most living forms the dialectical varieties of the language, they acquire a philological value. This perhaps especially applies to those compositions which are handed down by the strictest link of tradition, such, for instance, as nursery rhymes and the verses used by children at play. Lastly, and in the opinion of many this is their most real as it is their most human importance, they reflect more faithfully than anything else the peculiar character of the people which has composed and preserved them. As M. Erdélyi has observed, the popular poetry is the guide to the psychology of the Hungarian people. In this respect the songs are the most important as they are the most original of the people's compositions. The tales on the other hand are the least so, their subjects in almost all cases being identical with the well-known tales of other peoples, the peculiar handling of the subject and manner of telling the story being all that is distinctively Hungarian about them.

The amount of importance to be attached to the Christmas mysteries and Twelfth Night plays is very satisfactorily defined in a long explanatory note of M. Gyulai. He traces the course of development of the mysteries in the countries of Western Europe. He shows how from being a somewhat dramatic portion of divine service enacted about the altar by the clergy it became an imperfect drama, still retaining its liturgical character, performed outside the church by non-clerical actors. In its third stage of development the dramatic

elements of the mysteries developed themselves at the expense of the liturgical until the mystery itself became by gradual transition the profane drama. The veteran historian of Hungarian literature, M. Toldy, has maintained that the same process of development took place in Hungary. M. Gyulai, with that respect for recognized authority which is such a striking feature in Hungarian literary circles, does not directly controvert this view, but merely throws out as pertinent to the subject a few observations which will probably prove convincing to all non-Hungarian readers.

That the liturgical mystery existed in Hungary is not proved by any direct historical evidence; but two circumstances render it more than probable. In the first place the liturgy of the Latin Church in Hungary was the same as in other countries of mediæval Europe; in the second, the remains of the mysteries printed in the collection before us evidently prove their original liturgical character. But of the existence of the mystery drama, that is the mystery in its third stage of development, we have not only no historical evidence, but we have also no remains of such dramas handed down to us. Besides, M. Gyulai observes that even at the present day the Hungarian people do not show as much taste for dramatic performances as either the Latin or Teutonic nations; that the ceremonies of Magyar heathendom do not appear to have been so dramatic in their character as those of the Teutonic peoples; and that the heathenism of their ancestors has left scarcely any trace amongst the Magyars, after their conversion to Christianity. In mediæval, as in modern, Hungary the citizen class flourished to a less extent than in Western Europe. But it was just in the largest towns where the citizen class had most influence that the mystery attained its fullest development. Further it is to be observed that where the dramatic mystery flourished it was followed by a marked development of the modern Christian drama: in other words, the third period of the development of the mystery may be considered as a necessary consequence of the second. Now in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we find in Hungary only the didactic drama, a modification of the mediæval "morality," and that, too, imported partly by the Jesuits, partly by Protestant pastors who had studied in foreign universities. With regard to the earliest secular drama, "The Betrayal of Balassi Menyhárd," it seems by no means certain that it was ever intended for the stage, being rather a satire written in the form of a dialogue. The fact that the secular drama in Hungary did not stand in connection with the mystery is in itself sufficient proof that the dramatic mystery could not have flourished there as in the West of Europe. All the above considerations taken together point to the conclusion that the mystery in Hungary remained in its first stage, while in the West it had advanced into the second.

It is to be observed that all the liturgical mysteries that have come down to the present day have reference to Christmas or Epiphany. But several traditional anecdotes prove that similar mysteries were formerly played representing the Passion and Resurrection. To these latter, however, the peasantry seem not to have been so much attached, probably because they interfered with their labours in the fields, while those of Christmas and Epiphany fell in the winter season of enforced leisure. The specimens here preserved have naturally suffered a great amount of change since they were driven from the Church to take refuge amongst the people. They exhibit various forms, some simpler, some more artificial, the *naïveté* of the true peasant, and the pedantry of the village schoolmaster; in some only Catholic hymns occur, in others Protestant, in others again both. Here we find fragments of popular

songs, there verses from poets of the last century; sometimes the Latin words of the liturgy have remained, in others verses composed in the most modern Hungarian have been interpolated; often a comic effect has been sought by the introduction of Slave or Rouman words and phrases. But in spite of later corruptions the original compositions of the liturgical mysteries can be distinguished, agreeing in the main points with those of mediæval France and Germany.

Next to the mysteries some of the ballads have the greatest antiquarian interest, dating as a few of them do from the periods of Turkish invasion and the civil wars of the "Kuruc world." On the whole, however, the traditional poetry of the Hungarian people is in consideration of its extent not rich in historical or in genuine war songs; this has called forth expressions of surprise from critics who remember the proverbial "thousand years' struggle for existence." By way of explanation it is perhaps sufficient to refer to the fact that from 1711 to 1848 the struggle for existence, often very languid in its character, was maintained not in the battle-field, but in the debates of the Diet and the County assemblies; that the foreign wars of this period were generally dictated by the interest of the "German;" that there was no national army, while the Hungarian regiments had to some extent the character of penal institutions; that the gentry were extensively denationalized, and the traditions of the past were discouraged by the Government. To the fact that these influences had less effect in Transylvania than in Hungary Proper may be attributed the difference observed by M. Gyulai, between the Hungarian and the Transylvanian, especially Székely ballads in the collection, both as regards form and subject. The scenes in which the former are laid are for the most part cottages, lonely farms, or in the more exalted cases the fairyland of the popular tales; while the latter have a certain historical background, and relate to knights, castellans, or the so-called "free-heyducks." And the difference of form may be considered to correspond to the difference of subject, in the Hungarian ballads the lyrical elements predominating, in the Transylvanian the epic. Thus the former are generally more modern in their prosody, and are written in rhymed stanzas, while the latter content themselves with the more primitive rhythm produced by the division of lines, alliteration, and a peculiar balance of the accent and the ideas.

This rhythm of the ideas is found produced in three ways: by means of opposition, accumulation, and parallelism.

The simplest form of opposition is where the beginning and end of each verse stand in contrast to each other, as in the instances cited by M. Gyulai:—

Lelkem a lelkednek S mennykben vigadjon. A herczege asszony Pokolban gyuladjon.	My soul to thy soul, And let it rejoice in heaven, The lady duchess, Let her burn in hell.
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And again:—

Kit mindig szerettem, jaj be távol estem, Kit mindig gyülötem annak rabja lettem, Whom I always loved, alas! (from him) I became far distant. Whom I always hated, of him I became the slave.
--

But often the opposition is indicated by but one word in a repetition, as in the following passage:—

Dost thou make for me <i>any</i> coffin? I make, my rose, a <i>marble</i> coffin. Dost thou envelope it in <i>any</i> linen? I envelop it, my rose, in a <i>black</i> veil. Dost thou ornament it with <i>any</i> nails? I ornament it, my rose, with <i>gold</i> and <i>silver</i> . Dost thou carry me out with a <i>few</i> gypsies? I carry thee out, my rose, with <i>royal</i> princes.
--

Wilt thou presently ring a *triple peal*?
 I will ring, my rose, *all the sixteen*.
 Wilt thou escort me, my rose, *at least to the gate*?
 I will escort thee, my rose, *to thy abiding resting-place*.

As specimens of what we have called accumulations we may cite:—

Hast thou then not a *morsel of bread*?
 A morsel of bread, a *cup of wine*,
 That thou shouldst not deliver me into the hands of the Turks?

And again:—

I already became weary of *arising in the morning*,
 Of *arising in the morning and going out to the brook*,
 Of *going out to the brook and washing the bloody clothes*.

The reader will observe that the repetition forms the first half of a verse, and the progression the second, the progression being often rather subjective than objective:—thus in the last quoted passage the brigand's wife dislikes getting up in the morning, shivers at the water's side, and is disgusted at her loathsome occupation.

Of parallelism the instances quoted are perhaps hardly so striking. For instance:—

Boriska, Boriska, *we have come for thy fair daughter*.
 Into the hands of Turks *deliver thy fair daughter*.

Or again:—

We shall find it in the fair ruddy dawn,
 In the fair ruddy dawn, in the clear day-break.

And again:—

For I have at home *my betrothed, my espoused*,
My faithful consort bound to me by a vow.

The peculiar rhythm of thought which has been shown to characterize primitive Hungarian poetry is known to exist in the primitive poetry of other nations.

The songs that live in the mouths of the people may be divided into three classes: those that are of purely popular origin entirely uninfluenced by literature; then those of semi-popular origin composed by half-educated, unknown persons living amongst the people, which the people have accepted generally with some amount of modification, but in which the influence of literature is still more or less discoverable; and, lastly, the songs of recognized poets which have passed into the mouths of the people amongst whom they too, like those of the second class, often suffer some amount of change. The last class of songs has naturally been excluded from this collection.

To distinguish between the first and second class of songs is as easy in some cases as it is difficult in others. In some the intrusion of literary influence is so obvious that a single glance is sufficient to remove all doubt as to its existence. In some the idea and the form appear equally to owe their origin to literary study, and the language and tune are alone of really popular character. Again, in other cases the language betrays the education of the author, where we encounter expressions elegant and regular but devoid of force and originality, while words are employed in those particular shades of meaning which literary authorities have assigned them.

But still there are numerous instances in which the influence of literature has disguised itself with more or less success. In some songs single stanzas or lines are as unmistakeably popular in their origin as others are the reverse, and it becomes a moot question, for the most part incapable of solution, whether the author of the song took these popular elements from the people, or whether the latter themselves inserted them subsequently to its original composition. As M. Bartulus has observed in his report to the Kisfaludy Society respecting the collection of Hungarian melodies, a "folksong" is not composed once for all, but as it passes from mouth to mouth goes through a process of continual recension.

The surest test of the popular as distinguished from the semi-popular origin of a song is a peculiar expression of simplicity and directness, rather to be felt than defined, and therefore peculiarly difficult to imitate. Another test upon which M. Gyulai relies are certain forms too primitive to invite imitation, one of these is the rhythm of thought, and where this is most strictly observed we may be quite sure of the truly popular origin of the poem. One of the forms which this rhythm takes is that in which the whole song consists of a repetition of the same idea, with modifications gradually increasing its force or definiteness. The following Transylvanian love song may serve as an illustration:—

May God smite
 The house of my beloved !
 Not just the house,
 The dwellers therein ;
 Nor all of them,
 Only one of them—
 His own dear father :
 For he tore away from me
 His youngest son—
 If he was his son—
 He was my beloved :
 If he was dear to him,
 To me he was dearer !

Other primitive forms are those in which the same thought is repeated with slight modifications, the feeling or fancy being, more or less elevated with each repetition till an unexpected turn of thought concludes the song. A third primitive form is that in which a certain condensed dramatic character is given to the song.

The simplicity and directness which constitute the surest test of the popular origin of a song arise from the substantial identity, nay unity, of the poet and his public. The literary poet necessarily addresses himself to an audience for whom he writes and whom he wishes to affect, and must therefore, however sparing of his words, explain in what character and with what reference to time and place he sings. But the people, singing to itself and for itself, instinctively understands all that is required for the explanation of a song, which can be a mere expression of a feeling, habitual or transient. At the same time, as observed above, there are songs in which corruption and interpolation have by a process of mutual plagiarism between the half-educated and wholly uneducated classes produced such an amalgam of popular and literary elements that it is impossible to assign to either of them the priority.

In like manner it is generally, not to say universally, impossible to discover which is the original version of songs of purely popular origin. A folksong as it passes from mouth to mouth suffers continual change as often for the better as for the worse. In many cases, too, a sort of spurious song is formed by piecing together verses of different songs sung to one common tune. They are to be found even in the best collections, e.g., in those of Erdélyi and Kriza, but the editors of the one before us have made a point of excluding all such accidental accumulations of verses.

ARTHUR J. PATTERSON.

Koberstein's History of German Literature. [Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur.] By Augustus Koberstein. Vols. I, II. Fifth edition, revised by Karl Bartsch. Leipzig. 1872.

THE high value of this work has long been recognized by the learned and the general public. It is the first real approach to an exhaustive attempt to depict the historical development of German poetry and rhetoric from a purely scientific point of view, to characterize objectively and realistically the vast intellectual wealth of the German people, so far as it can lay claim to artistic value, in reference to its growth, its significance, and its outward influence, and

this, so far as possible, in the light of contemporary feeling and thought. The author does not aim at giving an independent subjective judgment, or at explaining his subject from within, but he refrains, in compensation, from all those elaborate phrases in which literary historians are apt to envelop the real kernel of the matter, while they substitute, as Faust says, for the spirit of the age "der Herren eigenen Geist in dem die Zeiten sich bespiegeln." Koberstein offers nothing but the collective results obtained by severe and conscientious research expressed in the most concise form. Those who do not like to receive them upon trust, who wish to follow the process by which they were reached and to form their own opinion from the original sources, will find in the innumerable footnotes to the text an amount of bibliographical information such as is scarcely to be met with in any other work of the kind. Indefatigable industry and astonishingly wide reading have brought together everything that has been written upon every controverted point either by specialists or by cultivated laymen down to the smallest newspaper articles, reviews, or occasional critical remarks; no point of view is neglected that the works of the authors themselves, or other written authorities could suggest. It must, however, be admitted that the really oppressive abundance of these notes often interferes with the general view of the whole, and that even the sifting process carefully carried out by the present editor hardly goes far enough to remedy the evil. The new edition, indeed, has one great point of superiority over its predecessors. In these the historical and biographical dates and the various literary criticisms were almost exclusively incorporated in the notes, whereas the text is now recast so as to include them. Another disproportion has also been partially removed; whereas formerly the sixth period, including the latest times, occupied at least three times as much space as the five earlier ones together, the latter now occupy at least two-fifths of the whole, having received material additions, sometimes amounting to reconstruction, by the pen of Prof. Bartsch, as, for instance, the section upon the Nibelungenlied shows.

The line of demarcation in the principal sections has been criticized with some reason, and one point in particular produces a strange impression: contrary to the natural and usual method, the occurrence which had the deepest effect in revolutionizing literary and other relations, the German Reformation, is not taken as the starting point of an epoch, but is included in the fourth period, made to reach from the middle of the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. But this is after all only a matter of external arrangement, concerning which we need not dispute with the lamented author; the other brilliant qualities of his work and the admirable disposition of his bulky and confused materials are a more than sufficient compensation.

Each period is introduced by a general sketch of the political, social, moral, ecclesiastical, and scientific circumstances marking its duration, and their relation to the contemporary literary development. Then follows an account of the language and versification of the period in question, which is based upon the most minute and detailed inquiries and gives an excellent review of the special works bearing on the subject. Lastly the poetry itself is considered, with its separate kinds and forms and its gradual development and increasing cultivation. While in the first period, from the earliest days of German history to the middle of the fourth century (vol. i., 7-15), the origin of the Germans, their early culture, their language and poetry are represented in brief outline, the second—from the middle of the tenth century to the beginning of the twelfth (pp. 16-83)—discloses a vivid picture of the effects on German culture and poetry produced by the migration of the nations and the introduc-

tion of Christianity. The merits of Charles the Great are placed in the proper light; the prime and decay of the monastic and cathedral schools, and whatever else had prominent influence on the development of the national literature, are arranged into an artistic framework, against which we see in clearer relief the shape of the different classes of poetical composition—the popular poetry as well as the ecclesiastical and learned literature of the vulgar tongue. The two other periods contained in the first volume are treated in an equally attractive manner; in the third, from the beginning of the twelfth till towards the middle of the fourteenth century (pp. 84-259), the courtly narrative poetry, the Minnegesang, and the great popular epics, the Nibelungenlied, Kudrun, &c., meet especially with thorough discussion; the fourth, from the middle of the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century, include the time of the minstrels, the beginnings of dramatic poetry, the revival of classical studies, and a rich prose literature in the field of romance, narrative, fable, legend, and satire. This is the close of the first part, dealing with the heathen and mediaeval periods. The fifth division, from the beginning of the seventeenth to the second quarter of the eighteenth century, occupying the whole of the second volume, brings us to modern times, at the head of which Martin Opitz appears as creator and founder.

These few indications touching the form and substance of the two volumes hitherto published may suffice to give an approximate idea of the rich materials worked up in them, and to recommend them to the diligent study of all who are anxious to become thoroughly acquainted with the early literature of Germany. We congratulate Prof. Bartsch on this last production of his uninterrupted industry, and indulge ourselves in the hope of welcoming before long the remaining three volumes, which will include the most glorious period of German poetry, its second classical age. H. ETHÉ.

Notes and Intelligence.

In the *Révue des deux Mondes* (April 1) Lord Dalling's *Life of Lord Palmerston* is reviewed by the Comte de Jarnac, from the point of view of an Orleanist *diplomate*, whose respect for Lord Palmerston's ability in negotiation is perhaps intensified, but not made more affectionate, by personal recollections of some passages of decidedly sharp diplomatic practice of the kind by which the Foreign Office under his rule was wont to uphold the national *prestige*. A paper on *La Physiologie de la Mort*, by M. Fernand Papillon, gives a popular account of the distinction between real and apparent death, and the separate and gradual dissolution of the organic and the animal life; but the conclusion is more popular than scientifically precise or intelligible.

Witchcraft and Non-Christian Religions, by A. C. Lyall (*Fortnightly Review*), is an attempt to show, chiefly from experience amongst the more barbarous tribes of India, that the practice of witchcraft is generally independent of the proper local superstition, and is more like rudimentary science than debased religion. The sorcerer relies upon general agencies supposed to be natural though mysterious, and his powers—imposture eked out with a little natural magic and luck—excite the jealousy of the established priesthoods, whose gods are liable to be discredited by such rivalry. A paper on *Ghosts and Goblins*, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, calls attention to a very simple source of superstitious disbelief which has hardly received as much attention as it deserves—viz., the misinterpretation of the senses, or mere inaccuracy of perception, both of which are much commoner than optical delusion, or actual hallucination, while a chance coincidence may make them appear as mysterious.

A volume of historical interest, and containing important details concerning Prussian diplomacy of twenty years ago, has

just appeared at Leipzig, under the title *Aus dem Briefwechsel Friedrich Wilhelms IV. mit Bunsen*. It is edited by Ranke, who accompanies the text with a running commentary of supplementary notes.

Some curious old musical MSS., including the Gospel of St. John set to music, apparently of the fourteenth century, and in good preservation, have been discovered at Harderwijk, in Holland.

M. Ortolan, professor of criminal law at Paris, and author of the well-known work on the Institutes of Justinian, died on the 28th ult., at the age of 71.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. W. R. Greg discusses, with special reference to the *History of Joshua Davidson*, the extent to which it is desirable, or possible, at the present day to act literally upon the ethical precepts contained in the Gospels, and decides that non-resistance, almsgiving, and carelessness of the morrow are mischievous, though the spirit in which they were formerly recommended or practised continues as desirable as ever. He points out that the political criticisms in *Joshua Davidson* are both less Christian and less just than the portions bearing on social prejudices and shortcomings.

Art and Archaeology.

The Early Flemish Painters. Notices of their Lives and Works. By J. A. Crowe and C. B. Cavalcaselle. Second Edition. 1872. Murray.

ALTHOUGH put forward as a new edition only, this may almost be considered as a new work, so entirely has it been re-written. The increased interest that is now felt in the subject will doubtless ensure it many more readers than when it first appeared in 1857, and all who know the careful study and scientific observation that the authors bring to bear upon their work will be anxious to learn the result of their latest labours in the field of Flemish art.

The art of the Netherlands exhibits several distinct phases. It is only with the first of these phases, the religious but not ascetic art of the school of Bruges, that MM. Crowe-Cavalcaselle deal; they do not even trace the decadence of the religious spirit and the gradual Italianization of early Flemish painting in the school of Antwerp, a school derived from that of Bruges, but soon departing from its early faith.

The school of Bruges is remarkable as having developed, at a time when Italy was already asserting her predominance, a purely national art. While the painters of Florence, Paolo Uccello, Masolino, Masaccio, and others, were studying the scientific principles of their art, the painters of Bruges were experimenting in the mysteries of colour; for colour from the first to the last in the Netherlands was more loved than form. It is not even yet perfectly clear in what the famed discovery of the Van Eycks consisted, but in some way or another their method revolutionized the whole practice of painting. No fresh light is thrown on this subject in the present work. The authors accept Sir Charles Eastlake's conclusions rather than those of Count Secco Suardi, whose theory is that Van Eyck substituted the fluid oils obtained from linseed and nuts *without* boiling for the more viscous boiled oils previously used.

But it is not the discovery of a better medium, it is the individual genius of the great founders of the school of Bruges that gives that school its claim to distinction and makes the scanty knowledge we have of its history interesting. It is surprising that our knowledge should still remain so scanty, considering the careful investigation to which the archives of the Netherlands have recently been submitted by a number of distinguished archaeologists and

historians, all working with the same object of throwing light on the early history of their country; yet even when, as in the volume before us, the results of all their researches in the domain of art have been added together we find it does not after all amount to very much. Since the first appearance of their history, the authors tell us, "criticism and inquiry have enlarged our knowledge of the schools of the Netherlands. Artists whose identity was not established are now familiar, records which seemed to have been lost have been found again, and pictures which were thought to have perished are restored to us." It were strange indeed if such an amount of research as has been brought to bear on this subject had proved entirely fruitless; still it must be confessed we do not find quite as many "discoveries" as we anticipated.

Hubert Van Eyck, the great patriarch of Flemish painting, remains the same grave, unknown figure as heretofore. It is surmised, certainly, that he may have held some high position in the household of the Comte de Charolois, afterwards Philippe le Bon, at Ghent, for at the death of Philippe's first wife, Michelle of France, sister to the Duke of Orleans who murdered Philippe's father, Jean Sans Peur, at the bridge of Montereau, it was considered a grateful tribute to her memory to grant the freedom of the guild at Ghent to "her favourite painters," the two Van Eycks.

The entry to this effect in the Ghent register is not however without "suspicion of interpolation." With the exception of the grand figures of the upper portion of the altar-piece of St. Bavon, no certainly authentic work has been found of a master who was once "high in honour," and of whom his brother, the better known Jan, recorded "major quo nemo repertus."

In Jan's history the only important fact recently gained is that he spent two years at the Hague in the service of the reckless Jean Sans Pitié, Bishop of Liège. In the list of knights, officers, minstrels, and servants who formed part of the usurping Bishop's court at the Hague, Jan is named as *myns genadiichs heeren scilder*—our gracious Lord's painter—and the archives of Holland show that he was in receipt of a regular salary for nearly two years. This was, of course, before he entered the service of Philippe le Bon.

Of Hugo Van der Goes we learn from a passage in a chronicle written at Rouge Cloître in 1500 by Gaspar Offhuys, a fellow novice in that monastery with Hugo, that "he was so celebrated as a painter that it was said his like could not be found even beyond the Alps. . . . Numbers of people of rank, the Archduke Maximilian amongst the rest, constantly came to see him and admire his pictures; and through their intercession he obtained permission to frequent the guest-room and join the strangers' dinner. No doubt he was subject to fits of melancholy, often thinking how he should complete the mass of works which he had to do; but what did him most harm was his copious indulgence in wine at the strangers' dinner-table. Five or six years after he professed he went with his brother Nicholas and others to Cologne, and on his return was seized with such a hot fit that but for his friends he would have laid violent hands on himself. He was brought back with difficulty to Brussels, and there the prior who had been sent for endeavoured to soothe his passion with music; but for a long time nothing would quiet him, and he laboured long under the belief that he 'was a son of perdition.' At last he improved, and of his own accord gave up attending in the refectory, and took his meals with the lay brothers." Perhaps the writer may have been a little jealous of his brother novice being invited to the strangers' dinner-table, but it is not improbable that we have here the secret of poor Hugo's "melancholy."

A few facts are added to those already known concerning Roger Van der Weyden and Memling, but no such interesting contemporary comment as this of the novice Offhuy's has been found.

The much disputed altar-piece of the "Last Judgment" at Dantzig, which has been assigned to Van Eyck, Van der Goes, Albert Van Ouwater, and lastly by Professor Hotho to Memling, is now reckoned by MM. Crowe-Cavalcaselle among the latter's authentic works. It was not mentioned, or at all events not assigned to Memling, in the first edition, but we have now an interesting history of it from the *Dantziger Chronik*, and an outline drawing, the same as that in Kugler and Waagen's Handbook (*Flemish Schools*).

One entirely new name has recently been added to the annals of Flemish art, that of Gheerardt Davidt, to whom there is nearly a whole chapter devoted in the present edition. His paintings were known before, and were considered to be the work of one man, but to our countryman Mr. Weale belongs the honour of having rescued the artist from the lists of the "unknown." It appears that this "Gheerardt Jans fs. [filius] Davidt of Oudewater" came to Bruges in 1483, paid the dues of the guild as a stranger in 1484, became fourth *vinder* of the guild in 1488, first *vinder* in 1495 and 1498, and dean in 1501; that he married Cornelia Cnoop, daughter of a goldsmith, and was, there is every reason to believe, a worthy Flemish master, and follower of the Van Eycks. His principal existing work is a "Baptism of Christ" in the Bruges gallery.

These are about the most important of the new facts contained in this edition of the *Early Flemish Painters*; but the whole work, as before stated, has been re-written, the matter thoroughly sifted, and the facts verified.

The thanks of all students of art history are due to its authors for the patient labour they have bestowed upon their work.

M. M. HEATON.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

In a modern picture exhibition of small and unremarkable works, such as, without disrespect, we may consider that of the Dudley Gallery to be, it is especially true that, as Shelley remarks of all picture exhibitions, "we see three hundred pictures we forget for one we remember."

The impressions produced on the mind by such works are so slight that they are easily effaced, and although while in the Gallery we are able to note that some are more deserving of praise than others, no sooner are we away than they all alike lose themselves in the prevailing fog.

By far the greater number of the paintings in the Dudley Gallery are landscapes. Almost all show careful study of nature, an artistic appreciation of the varied aspects of sea and sky, and a faithful endeavour to reproduce observed effects. By this means pleasant and truthful little pictures are produced, but unless the artist gives us something more than all this—something added to this—we are apt to feel uninterested in his work. It is the artist's mind that we miss in such reproductions—the artist's own thought about the nature he copies; without this we might almost as well have a photograph. Mind, it must be owned, struck us as being altogether left out by most of the landscape artists of the Dudley; nevertheless there were many excellent landscapes whose faithfulness most people no doubt would prefer to what they would call the idealisation of the scene by the artist's own imagination. Of these we may mention H. Moore's "On the Goodwins" (83); "A Herring Fleet in the Sound of Kilbannan," by H. Macullum (32); "St. Martin's Summer," by the same (96); "Morning—Farmyard, Tynemouth," by C. Richardson (339); "Near Rotterdam," by Joseph Knight (448); "At Stobhall, Perthshire," by W. B. Scott (114); "Barges on the Thames," by Madame Bodichon (455);

"Bruges," by T. C. Farrer (323). Several others besides these gave us pleasure at the exhibition, but at the distance of a week from our visit we cannot call up any distinct recollection of them.

Of the few figure subjects Mr. Burne Jones's "Hesperides" and "Love among the Ruins" (179, 482) easily fix themselves in the memory. It is difficult in fact to escape being haunted by those wearied, pallid daughters of Hesperus, who, as they dance round the tree, look more like galvanized corpses than nymphs of Greek fable. There is a rhythmic poetry, however, in this, as in most of Mr. Burne Jones's works, that has a peculiar charm of its own. "Love among the Ruins" is marked by the same hopeless melancholy. Mr. Poynter's sketch in fresco of "The Gardeners" (515) is an excellent example of decorative art in the simple but imposing classic style. It might have decorated a Greek Lesche. Of portraits may be mentioned Mr. Poynter's "Portrait of Mrs. J. P. Heseltine" (88)—a lady dressed in a blue and white china plate, and a charming portrait of a good little girl earning an orange, by J. C. Moore (272).

ART IN PARIS.

SINCE order was restored the French Government have been very active in all matters connected with art, to atone for the destructions of the Commune.

At the Louvre the Salle d'Apollon has been restored, the beautiful Gobelin tapestry portraits repaired. Three new salles have been opened, and the galleries extending the whole length of the building, parallel to the Seine, as far as the Pavillon de Flore are to be filled with paintings. Many statues have been removed from the gardens of the Tuileries and Versailles and placed in the sculpture galleries to keep them protected from the weather. The "Venus" of Milo again stands there in fresh beauty, unhurt by her entombment, and the two plaster casts taken, the one in her present position, supposed to be the original, and the other inclined, as given by Bernard Lange, stand side by side in the Salle des Moulages, so that the two attitudes may be compared. The Egyptian Museum has just made a most valuable acquisition—a group of three figures, Osiris, Isis, and Horus, of about four inches in height, of solid gold: Isis with her cow's horns and disc; Horus, hawk-headed, wearing the "pschent" or Egyptian crown, sits between his mother and Osiris, who stands on the other side holding the crook and whip. On the pedestal are legends of Osorkon II., of the twenty-second dynasty. This little group was purchased by the French Government, at the cost of £1,000, out of the collection of M. Dimitrio, of Alexandria. The place where it was found is unknown, nor has M. Aug. Mariette, director of the excavations for the Pasha, been able to gather any information respecting it. This is what generally occurs as regards objects of gold. The Arabs sell them without making known their derivation, as it is their interest to keep silent on the subject. The salle containing the Musée des Souverains, dispersed in such Gothic taste, has not been re-opened.

In the Louvre, Pavillon Jean Goujon, the last sale of the "mobilier" of the imperial palaces has just taken place. The china and glass with the N. and imperial crown sold at high prices, purchased chiefly by the Americans; but together with these was included a quantity of stags' horns which formed the decoration of the imperial hunting boxes. Each set of antlers bore the date of the hunt at Fontainebleau or Compiègne at which the stag had been killed. By a strange caprice of fortune, on the head of a magnificent seven-year-old stag was inscribed, "Tué à Compiègne, aux étangs de Saint-Pierre. Présent : S.M. le roi de Prusse."

The National Assembly has voted 200,000 francs for the purchase of the rare collection of the coins of Gaul, of M. de Saulcy, which has been the work of twenty years' collecting. It is said the British Museum offered for it 300,000 francs, but that M. de Saulcy patriotically preferred reserving it for France, though at a lower sum. This collection is now in the National Library, and comprises about 7,000 pieces, among which are 1,000 in gold, and forms an invaluable monetary series of the coins of Gaul. It probably will eventually be transferred to the Gallo Museum at St. Germain.

The Gobelins are now under the direction of M. Alfred Darcel, late keeper of the ceramic collection at the Louvre. When the

Communists set fire to the building the greater part of its masterpieces were burned. Out of ninety tapestries of priceless value seventy-five were destroyed, copies from Le Brun, Boucher, Coypel, Vanloo, Audry, Mignard, and others. The part of the building necessary for continuing the manufacture has been rebuilt, and some beautiful works are now in progress for the new opera-house, which is proceeding slowly. They say Carpeaux's objectionable Bacchanal group will be removed into the interior of the building.

The Musée de Cluny was unscathed. Such a disgrace its fine collection of pottery should be so incorrectly and scantily described, probably no more than the sale catalogue description of the pieces when purchased. Why not a catalogue raisonné like that excellent one of the Louvre? But in both museums a descriptive ticket should be affixed to each specimen, as is practised at South Kensington and in a less degree at Sévres. No steps have been yet taken to transfer the ceramic collection of this last place to the new building. M. Champfleury now has the office of the lamented and learned Riocreux.

Soon will be opened at the Palais de l'Industrie the Musée Européen of M. Jules Simon, Government having ordered copies to be made by eminent artists of the most celebrated works of the great painters of all nations. Of these about a hundred and fifty have been finished.

The designs have been made for the new Hôtel de Ville, which now, in its beautiful desolation, recalls strongly, site always excepted, the ruins of Heidelberg. The municipal authorities are actively working at making the Hôtel de Carnaval, the residence of Mme. De Sevigné, fit for the reception of the city antiquities and what remains of its library. The floors of the corridors have been taken up and replaced with red tiles, picked out with blue and yellow. The old glazings of the windows have been preserved, but all now is confusion, the panelling of the walls taken down, the cabinet d'étude in which Sevigné penned her letters, the chambre bleue, the summer bedroom with its fine chimney-piece, are all bouleversé. The beautiful façade and statues of Jean Goujon are under restoration. The famed sycamore tree in the garden has been cut down; and the antiquities are not yet transferred to the building, with the exception of a number of skeletons embedded in plaster, found in the excavations made at Mont Ste. Géneviève, when a Roman circus was discovered, but the ground being covered with buildings the purchase of it was impracticable.

NOTES ON ART.

The *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* of March 21 opens with a long biographical and critical notice of Anselm Feuerbach by Fr. Pecht. Feuerbach is one of the few living artists in Germany who still continue to draw their inspiration from the antique. In many respects he may be considered as the successor to Carstens and Ingres, but his style differs considerably from theirs. His paintings are cold in feeling as well as in colour, and like most of the masters who aspire to a grand style he too often sacrifices originality to what he considers the claims of high art. Haydon made the same mistake. Anselm Feuerbach was born in 1829, studied first at the Düsseldorf Academy under Schadow, and afterwards in Italy. The "Death of Pietro Aretino," exhibited in 1853, brought him first into notice. This was followed in 1857 by "Dante with Noble Women in Ravenna," and somewhat later by "Petrarch seeing Laura for the first time in Church." To the Munich Exhibition of 1869 he contributed an important painting representing a classic symposion, which was criticised as appearing among the more gaudy works in the exhibition "like an iceberg from the Arctic regions." His more recent works are "Orpheus and Eurydice," "Medea," and a "Judgment of Paris," conceived in a strictly classic spirit. The article is illustrated by an etching by Professor Raab of a Pietà now in the possession of Freiherr von Schack, and a woodcut of the "Iphigenia" of the Stuttgart Gallery, the best known perhaps of Feuerbach's works.

A drawing by Holbein, executed with extreme care and of exquisite finish, was recently sold at the Hôtel Drouot for the enormous sum of 7,050 frs. The auctioneer was about to knock it down to a gentleman who it was understood was one of the keepers of the Louvre collection for 700 frs., when

M. Suermondt entered into competition and finally succeeded in carrying it off from the Louvre by purchasing it at the price above mentioned. Dr. Woltmann, the German biographer of Holbein, imagines that this drawing, which is of a man's head, three-quarter view, bears some resemblance to the portrait of Charles Wingfield in the Windsor collection.

A young Russian engraver, N. Massaloff, has done good service to art by reproducing by means of etching the most celebrated works of the still but little known gallery of the Hermitage, at St. Petersburg. In two magnificent folio albums Herr Massaloff gives us first, forty fine etchings of Les Rembrandt de l'Ermitage Impérial de Saint Petersbourg, and secondly, in Les chefs d'œuvre de l'Ermitage Impérial de Saint Petersbourg, twenty etchings of the works of other celebrated masters. This latter album is principally devoted to the Dutch genre school, but Titian's "Danaë" and one or two other Italian works have found their way into it. It promises to be only the first of a series, so that we may hope in time to have satisfactory reproductions of all the great works stored up in the northern capital. Hitherto they have been known only by very poor engravings and lithographs. Herr Massaloff has a complete mastery over the technic of his art; his etchings are spirited and powerful and well preserve the character of the original, but they have not the delicacy that distinguishes the works of the German engraver W. Unger, who has in a similar manner reproduced the chefs d'œuvre of many of the less known galleries of Germany.

The annual distribution of prizes to the art schools throughout the kingdom took place on the 26th of March at Burlington House, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales being present. Out of the 120 art schools that entered into competition the Female School of Art in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, carried off the most prizes. In that school one out of every 22 students gained an award, whereas in the Edinburgh school one out of 26, in the Manchester school one out of 36, and in the Birmingham school only one out of 62 received a prize. The Committee of Council on Education has therefore placed the name of Miss Gann, the superintendent of the school in Queen-square, first on the list of premiums awarded to the heads of the art schools.

The art article in a recent number of *Im neuen Reich* is entirely taken up with a stricture on the management and arrangements of the Berlin Museum. The writer, R. Dohme, considers that an institution that appears in the supplement to the budget for 200,000 thalers ought to have a wider influence and to be more effective in its working.

A public subscription has been opened in Italy for the purpose of raising a monument to Titian on the occasion of the fourth centenary of his birth. This will not be, however, until 1877. Italy has certainly not been in too great a hurry to pay this tribute to the memory of her "supreme colourist."

The National Library of Florence, says the *Nazione*, in accordance with a clause in a treaty concluded with Austria-Hungary, has been obliged to restore to the heirs of Duke Leopold II. of Tuscany a richly illuminated manuscript on vellum of which it has long been possessed. The manuscript is dated 1588, and contains miniatures of the German school and very beautiful initial letters; it has, moreover, a family interest, in that it is said to contain the genealogy of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, a genealogy including nearly a hundred saints. All the other manuscripts acquired from the Ducal collection are allowed to remain in the National Library on condition that they shall not be removed from Florence.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that the Church of Abongosch in Palestine on the route from Jaffa to Jerusalem has been given by the Porte to the French Government. This building is of interest as dating from the time of the Crusades. It is greatly in ruins, but it is hoped that it may now be preserved if not restored.

Dr. Willshire, who was for many years a distinguished London physician, but who suddenly in the midst of his career

renounced medicine for the sake of art, is, we hear, engaged upon a small work intended to be introductory to the study and collection of old prints. Dr. Willshire has been long known as a devoted print collector.

One of the most gifted of the younger school of Scandinavian painters, August Schneider, has committed suicide at Antwerp. His death will be a blow to Northern art. He was just engaged in illustrating Asbjörnsen's famous Folk-stories.

A new court will shortly be opened at the South Kensington Museum. It will be entirely devoted to reproductions of plastic works, and will be especially valuable to art students, for we hear that a series of casts of works, dating from the earliest ages of sculpture to the time of its fullest development, will be arranged in historical order along the galleries for their especial use.

A loan exhibition of decorative art needlework made before 1809 will likewise prove an additional attraction during the coming summer to the South Kensington Museum.

In the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* G. Gutenberg continues his notice of the Bethnal Green Museum, criticising especially the paintings of the Spanish school.

We have heard from Rome that Storey, the American sculptor, will not send his great statue of "Jerusalem Fallen" to London, being dissatisfied with the manner in which sculpture is exhibited at the Royal Academy. He might, however, surely afford Londoners a view of his work before sending it off to America, even if he does not choose to honour the Royal Academy with it.

It is said in Paris that American artists will be in great force in the forthcoming Salon. Bridgeman, who made a great success last year, now sends a Spanish subject. Great discontent prevails among artists this year, however, because the Government has restricted the space usually allotted to them in the Palais de l'Industrie in order to make room for the projected gallery of copies from all the great collections of Europe.

Gustave Doré sends to the forthcoming Salon a painting of the Crucifixion, "Jour des Ténèbres," a subject well suited to his weird and poetic treatment. This artist we hear is studying Shakespeare with a view to illustration. He intends bringing out one play at a time.

The *Révue des deux Mondes* of the 15th of March contains an important article, entitled *L'Archéologie et l'Art*, by Henri Delaborde. M. Beulé's recent work, *Fouilles et Découvertes*, and the exhibition mentioned in a previous number of the works of the late Léon Vandoyer at the École des Beaux-Arts, form the *raison d'être* of the article, but it is more than a mere critique.

On the 24th of March, and the four following days, Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold the first portion of the impressions from plates after Turner's works that had remained in the artist's possession; amongst others some etchings from unpublished plates of the *Liber Studiorum*. Details of this sale and the prices realized have been given in so many journals that we do not think it necessary to repeat them. The second portion of the Turner collection will be sold on 23rd inst. and the two following days.

The result of the controversy which has been carried on in the *Times* concerning the "Yarmouth Water Frolic," belonging to Prof. Selwyn, and exhibited during the winter at the Royal Academy, tends, as far as we can judge, to prove that the picture is by the younger and not by the elder Crome. Critics, however, will no doubt still continue to find the question sufficiently unsettled for them to enjoy the pleasure of disagreeing upon it.

The new descriptive and historical catalogue of the Madrid Museum, prepared by Don Pedro de Madrazo, gives a very full and, on the whole, correct account of the works of the great Spanish gallery. It contains many new and interesting

particulars as to the origin of the pictures, and their authorship is assigned with considerable judgment. Only the first part is as yet published, comprising the Spanish and Italian schools, but we may hope that the German, Flemish, and Dutch schools will soon follow. The pictures are numbered afresh in the new catalogue, but it is characteristic of Spanish dilatoriness that the change carried out in the catalogue has not yet been effected in the gallery itself, so that a valuable work is made comparatively useless. The usefulness of the work is also retarded by its being in Spanish. A French translation is much needed.

For some time it was doubtful whether the German schools of Düsseldorf, Berlin, Dresden, and Munich would be represented at the forthcoming exhibition at Vienna, for it was discovered at the beginning of the year that a treaty had been made between Baron Schwarz, the general director of the exhibition, and the representatives of French art, securing to France and Austria the most important positions in the new building, a very inadequate space and inferior positions being left for Germany, Great Britain, and Italy. The Düsseldorf artists protested energetically. Professor Hoff was very active. Meetings were also held at Berlin, at which all the schools were represented, and these meetings came at last to the resolution that Germany would send no picture to the exhibition unless Baron Schwarz altered his plans. The Austrian artists met subsequently at Vienna, and agreed with their German colleagues. The result has been that Baron Schwarz has yielded, and though it is not yet known what arrangements are made, German artists are satisfied and intend to exhibit. The reason for favouring France beyond other nations by conceding to her half of the entire space in the exhibition is stated to have been that the French Government had promised to forward pictures from all its galleries, including that of the Luxembourg. It was certainly desirable that the collection of masterpieces from Paris should be as large as possible; but it was not too much to ask that other nations should obtain space according to their wants, and this had not been done at all.

Professor Andreas Müller is busy restoring the large and interesting panel by Rubens representing the "Assumption of the Virgin" which adorns the gallery of Düsseldorf. He is doing his work with great care and precision, and not before it was wanted. It has never been stated from whence this picture came; but it is now discovered to have been purchased at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Johann Wilhelm, Elector of the Palatinate, and carried from Brussels to Düsseldorf on the shoulders of a detachment of grenadiers. The picture, one of the finest and largest of those that Rubens executed for the Belgian capital, stood originally over the high altar of the church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle at Brussels, and was sold after the French bombardment of 1693 for the sake of raising funds for the church's repair. It was presented to Notre Dame de la Chapelle by the Archduke Albert in 1614, and had previously been given as a present by Rubens to the Archduke's wife, Isabella Clara Eugenie, regent of the Netherlands.

The collection of antiquities which Sig. Castellani offers for sale to the British Museum has just received an addition of very great importance in the shape of (1) a bronze head of Aphrodite in extremely grand Greek style, and (2) an Etruscan sarcophagus sculptured with low flat reliefs of the greatest interest both for their fine archaic style and for the variety of the figures and actions.

New Publications.

BAETHEKE, H. Der Lübecker Todtentanz. Ein Versuch der Herstellung des alten niederdeutschen Textes. Berlin: Calvary.

BARNI, JULES. Les Moralistes français au XVIII^e siècle. Baillière.

HANDELmann, H. Die amtlichen Ausgrabungen auf Sylt, 1870-1872. Mit 2 Steindrucktafeln. Kiel: Schwer'sche B.

HERACLIUS: von den Farben u. Künsten der Römer. Orig. Text u. Uebersetzung v. A. Ilg. [Quellenschriften für Kunstgeschichte, u.s.w.] Wien: Braumüller.

HORAWITZ, A. Beatus Rhenanus literarische Thätigkeit in den Jahren 1530-1547. (Academy Reprint.) Wien: Gerold's Sohn.

KING, C. W. Early Christian Numismatics and other Antiquarian Tracts. Bell and Daldy.

ORTOLAN, ELZÉAR. Les penalités de l'Enfer de Dante, suivies d'une étude sur Brunetto Latini.

STEPHEN, J. F. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Smith, Elder, and Co.

TRADITIONS et LEGENDES de la suisse romande, par Al. Dagnet, Roger de Bons, Aug. Bachelin, Bridel, &c. Sandoz et Fischbacher.

ZINGERLE, J. Das deutsche Kinderspiel im Mittelalter. 2^{te} vermehrte Aufl. Innsbrück: Wagner.

Physical Science.

The Physical Effects of Forest upon Atmosphere and Soil.
 [Die physikalischen Einwirkungen des Waldes auf Luft und Boden, und seine klimatologische und hygienische Bedeutung, begründet durch die Beobachtungen der Förstl. Meteorologischen Stationen in Bayern.] Dr. Ernst Ebermayer. Aschaffenburg: Krebs.

"THE welfare and the progress of a country depend to a certain extent on the amount of forest which it contains." Such a statement appears strange enough to us here at home, but its truth has at last been recognized at the India Office, by the foundation of a forest department, the cadets of which have been sent for training to the continental schools of forestry. The present volume is the outcome of the first five years' results obtained at the stations in Bavaria established under the superintendence of Prof. Ebermayer, of the Forest School of Aschaffenburg.

Many of the statements in the book depend on the observations of only three years, or even of a single year, but our author states his conviction that the main features of the subject can be elicited with sufficient accuracy for each station in a period of observation as short as that mentioned, and that the instruments can then with advantage be removed to a fresh station.

It must be remembered that the difficulties of the observations are very exceptional, as the mounting a ladder to read a thermometer in the top of a tree is not an agreeable duty to perform in all weathers, and so too great a tax must not be laid upon the officials to whom the instruments are entrusted.

The subjects investigated in the open country are, speaking generally, temperature in shade and sun, earth temperature, hygrometry, rainfall and evaporation. To these are added, in the forest, observations made in the head of the tree and on the temperature of the heart of the tree itself at various heights.

The first stations were established in 1867, and the total number in Bavaria is seven, distributed over the country. To these is added one in Bohemia on the property of a nobleman. The outfit of each station cost about £40, and the yearly cost of maintenance is one-half that sum. Some of the apparatus used deserves special notice, especially the vaporimeters for open water surfaces and for soil, and the arrangements for determining the amount of infiltrated water.

The subject is, comparatively speaking, so new and the variety of observations so great that the author for the most part contents himself with simply enumerating his results without attempting to deal with the subject as a whole. We shall therefore confine our remarks to an account of some of the more important subjects touched upon in the volume.

Earth Temperature comes first, as being the most important element for vegetable life. It is found at the various depths, 0-4 feet, to be lower, to the extent of twenty-one per cent, on the mean of the year, in the forest than in the

open, and this is pre-eminently the case in spring and summer, while in winter the difference is scarcely traceable. This shows us that the effect of clearings is mainly felt in summer, and that it is greater the warmer is the climate. Diurnal range is felt only to the depth of three feet, and it is materially diminished by the presence of forest. The annual range of temperature is less in the forest than outside it, but the periods of the two phenomena do not agree very closely.

The effect of wood on Air Temperature is similar to that just described, but the extent of the influence is only about half that exerted on earth temperature: the differences between the temperature above and underground thereby produced are of great importance as affecting the aeration of the soil, and thereby the nutrition of the roots. The observations as regards height show furthermore that the temperature rises with the height at least up to the level of thirty or forty feet. When we remember that the diurnal range is reduced by the presence of wood we see how an alternating vertical circulation, like that assigned as a cause for land and sea breezes, is set on foot, the existence of which, as our author amusingly states, may be proved by watching the smoke of a cigar.

The tendency of forests is found to be to moderate the extremes of temperature, and so to render the climate less severe. This is a direct contradiction to the popular idea that the cutting away of our forests has made our climate less extreme than it used to be.

The observations on Tree Temperature are very valuable, as by them we are able to determine far more simply than by any other means the total amount of heat required by each tree for its development. These experiments also throw great light on the causes which regulate the flow of the sap.

Becquerel's idea that trees warm the air is distinctly controverted by the results under discussion, which show that the temperature of the trees themselves is generally below that of the air.

In the winter the trees are colder than the soil, and in summer warmer: hence we see that the main seat of activity is in the roots in winter and in the branches in summer.

As concerns Vapour Prof. Ebermayer finds that the existence of timber produces no difference in the absolute quantity present in the air, but that owing to the depression of temperature the Fraction of Saturation is raised by the forest. Evaporation from a free water surface is about sixty-four per cent. less in the forest than in the open, and moreover it is far more ruled by the motion of the air than by the temperature. Hence we see the importance to young plantations which are likely to suffer from drought of leaving belts of trees to shelter them. Anything which breaks the force of the wind retains moisture in the soil.

The evaporation from the soil is, however, a very different thing from that from a free water surface, and in considering it we arrive at the valuable result that the brushwood, leaves, &c., which cover the ground exert quite as great an influence in retarding it as the forest itself.

It is found that for every hundred cubic inches of water evaporated from the soil, in the open, the ground in a forest, cleared of brushwood, &c., gives off only thirty-eight, and the uncleared ground, in its natural condition, gives off only fifteen cubic inches. Hence we see how immediately the water supply depends on the wood, and the fact confirms the old observation that in new and thriving settlements the springs dry up in proportion as the land is cleared.

It is a self-evident proposition that plants require rain,

but Hellriegel has shown how much they require : according to him every pound of barley requires the supply of seven hundred lbs. of water during the period it is in the ground. Trees require a different quantity from corn, and in addition they have a very great effect in draining the land, for it is found that land from off which the timber has been entirely felled often becomes swampy, and only dries again when the new plantations spring up. This fact shows us that trees exert a constant demand on the moisture of the soil, so that over-drainage of the ground must seriously affect their growth.

It is then a most important matter to determine the effect of forest on moisture. Prof. Ebermayer's experiments lead him to the view that the idea of the effect usually attributed to wood in increasing rainfall is not fully justified, and that much which has been held to be due to the timber in a country is really much more due to the contour of the country itself. The influence of forests on rain is however much greater among mountains than in the plains; it is also greater in hot climates than in cold, and in summer than in winter.

The actual amount of rain which is collected on the ground in a forest is about three quarters of that which falls on the cleared land outside. The quantity in defect does not all remain in the tree tops, as much runs down the stem; but it is found that the proportion retained by the foliage differs with the different character of the wood; thus it is greater with conifers (Nadelholz) than with leaf trees (Laubholz), and of all trees Scotch fir retains the most.

The usual proportion between evaporation from a free water surface and rainfall on the same surface during the year is that the former rather exceeds the latter. The evaporation from the ground is very different from that from a water surface, and so, as regards the soil of a wood, the proportion above mentioned is reversed, for the diminution of evaporation is less than that of rainfall. If however the wood be cleared of brushwood, leaves, &c., the rate of evaporation from the soil is seriously increased, and in fact in such a case the amount of water stored up in the ground against periods of drought falls below that in open land, owing to the fact that so much of the rain is intercepted before it reaches the ground.

The work concludes with some remarks on ozone, and on the hygienic effects of forests, and with some practical applications of the results obtained to the explanation of the causes of certain diseases which are very destructive to young fir plantations. Copious tables are appended, with an atlas of graphical representations of the results.

Our hearty thanks are due to Prof. Ebermayer for the work, which contains, as will be seen, a mass of carefully collected and important data of the highest value to the scientific meteorologist and botanist, as well as to the practical forester and the landscape gardener.

R. H. SCOTT.

Notes on Scientific Work.

Chemistry.

Thermo-chemical Researches.—The first part of a paper by J. Thomsen, of Copenhagen, on the affinity of hydrogen for chlorine, bromine, iodine, oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen, and carbon appears in *Poggendorff's Annalen*, 1873, No. 2. Attention is drawn to the value of these fundamental numbers for thermo-chemical inquiries and the vast importance of their experimental determination being conducted and checked with the greatest accuracy. With this end in view the author has passed over the ground traversed by former observers, and has met with some important facts. In the case of the number indicating the affinity of chlorine for hydrogen he finds that it has hitherto been incorrectly given, so that calculations which have been based on it are rendered valueless. Thomsen's number is 1782 lower than that of Favre and Silbermann, which has hitherto been exclusively in use. He attributes this grave error to their having employed chlorine containing

a certain amount of oxygen. The gas which they used was preserved over a solution of salt. That chlorine gradually decomposes water even in the dark is hardly to be doubted, and it would then become contaminated with oxygen or more probably hypochlorous acid. Thomsen employed concentrated sulphuric acid. The affinity of hydrogen for chlorine in gaseous hydrochloric acid is 22001° per molecule of the compound. The affinities of bromine and iodine respectively were indirectly determined by the decomposition of their compounds by means of chlorine. In the case of oxygen and of sulphur the first number was estimated by burning hydrogen in oxygen, the second by decomposing sulphuretted hydrogen with iodine; for nitrogen the reaction of chlorine with ammonia was used. To find the affinity of carbon for hydrogen the heats of combustion of ethylene and acetylene were each determined. From the heat of combustion of the hydrocarbon the heat of formation of the compound is obtained by subtracting it from the sum of the heats of combustion of the constituents. A detailed description with an elaborate drawing of the apparatus accompanies the paper, the last part of which will contain some general conclusions that these researches have enabled the author to arrive at.

The Carbonic Acid in the Air of Soil.—Von Pettenkofer has carried out an elaborate series of experiments for the purpose of determining the amount of carbonic acid in the air entangled in soil at different depths and at various seasons of the year. He examined, month by month during a year, the air from soil lying 4, 3, 2½, 1½, and ½ metre below the surface, and has compiled a table showing the number of volumes of carbonic found in 1000 volumes of air on each occasion. (See extract from *Sitzber. bayr. Akad.* in *Chem. Cent.-Blatt*, 1873, No. 4, 53.) During the greater part of the year the air in the upper contains less carbonic acid than that of the lower layers. This proportion is inverted for a short time in summer, in June and July the upper layer containing more carbonic acid (7·7 and 8·8) than the other (6·36 and 8·07). This sudden increase in the upper layer immediately precedes a proportionately much greater increase in the lower layer, for in August and September the lower again surpasses the upper layer in amount, and that to an astonishing degree. In the upper layer the carbonic acid increases from 8·8 in July to 10·38 in August and 9·93 in September, while in the lower layer it rises from 8·07 in July to 16·13 in August and 14·01 in September. In October the numbers for both layers decrease to a considerable extent: in the upper from 9·93 to 4·18, in the lower from 14·01 to 6·46, or more than 50 per cent. of the whole in each case. The paper contains many interesting speculations respecting the source of this carbonic acid.

Chloral.—By heating hydrate of chloral with glycerine to 230° H. Byasson found (*Compt. rendus*, 75, 1628) that a number of substances passed off and condensed in the receiver in two layers: the lower consisting of chloroform, the upper containing formic acid, hydrochloric acid, formate of allyl, and hydrate of chloral dissolved in water. The chloroform amounted to 31 per cent. of the hydrate employed.—In the *Ber. Deut. Chem. Gesell. Berlin*, 24th March, 225, J. Grabowski, writing from Strassburg, remarks that concentrated sulphuric acid is usually stated to exert no action on chloral in the cold beyond converting it after a time into an insoluble modification. He has found however that with fuming acid it unites at once to form a solid white mass made up of large crystals of the anhydride of the neutral sulphate of chloral ($C_8 H_8 Cl_2 O_1 S_2$). This compound is not changed by cold, but is decomposed by warm water. It is likewise broken up when dissolved in alcohol, but separates unchanged from its solution in ether in the form of needles. When the vapour of Nordhausen acid is conducted into chloral a more stable compound is produced, which can be crystallized from its alcoholic solution.

Dewalquite.—This name has been given by F. Pisani (*Compt. rendus*, 75, 1542) to a silicate of aluminium and manganese, containing vanadic acid, which occurs in small crystalline tabular masses on quartz at Salm-Château, in Belgium. The oxygen ratios of $SiO_2 : R_2 O_3 : R O$ are 5 : 5 : 3, and the manganese protoxide amounts to 26·4 per cent. The composition approaches nearly that of masonite if the iron be assumed to be replaced by manganese. Masonite however contains 5 per cent. of water, and has very different optical characters from the above mineral, which Pisani has named after the Belgian geologist. Lasaule analysed it at about the same time, and regards it as a manganese disthene in which one equivalent of aluminium has been replaced by manganese. Pisani however finds that the whole of the latter metal is present as protoxide, and that the crystallographic and optical characters of the Belgian specimen are altogether different from those of disthene.

Santonol.—L. de St. Martin states (*Compt. rend.*, 75, 1190) that by the reduction of santonin a diatomic phenol, $C_{15} H_{18} O_2$, a monatomic phenol, $C_{15} H_{18} O$, and a hydrocarbon, $C_{15} H_{18}$ may be obtained. The latter body is homologous with naphthalene and isomeric, if not identical, with amyl-naphthalene. The monatomic phenol, to which he has given the name of santonol, is prepared by heating santonin with zinc powder in a current of hydrogen. The new body appears to exist in two forms: as a crystalline substance resembling stearin, and as

a liquid which undergoes rapid change by exposure to the air. Both are insoluble in water, but are readily taken up by alcohol or ether.

Phosphorus arsenide.—This compound has been prepared by J. V. Janowsky (*Ber. Deut. Chem. Gesell. Berlin*, 24th March, 216) by the action in the cold of perfectly dry arsenetted hydrogen, prepared from sodium arsenide, on phosphorus trichloride.



Phosphorus arsenide, when freshly precipitated, forms a bright reddish brown powder which becomes dark and lustreless when dry. It is easily acted on by water, but is not attacked by cold hydrochloric acid. Potash, ammonia, or baryta decomposes it, forming phosphuretted hydrogen, arsenetted hydrogen, phosphorous acid, arsenious acid and free arsenic. Water, as has been stated, acts upon it and forms a substance having the composition $As_5\ P_2\ O_9$. Acids, with the exception of nitric acid, have no appreciable action on this body, but alkalies decompose it at ordinary temperatures. It decomposes slowly at 100°, and rapidly at 250°.

Anthropology.

A report on a series of excavations among the *tumuli* in the island of Sylt (*Ausgrabungen auf Sylt, von H. Handelmann, Kiel, 1873*), conducted at the instance of the Schleswig-Holstein authorities and extending over the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, gives a detailed account of the operations, with descriptions of the objects discovered and careful engravings of the most important of them. It appears that thirty mounds were opened, and found with one exception to have been ancient places of burial. Some of them, it was seen, had been previously searched, probably for the treasure which local imagination pictured them to contain. A mound once opened in haste and in the night would have to yield its last relic as some sort of compensation. Separating the mounds into two classes according as their tenants had been burned or not before burial, and comparing their contents, no evidence was found of the one mode of sepulture having been practised, as is supposed, always exclusively of the other. Both contained the same class of relics—bronze swords, sometimes with wooden sheaths and hilts richly ornamented with those spiral and linear patterns with which we have become familiar in the best works of the so-called bronze age; bronze axes, fibulae and rings, all of which clearly mark the occupants as having been persons of distinction in their time. Occasionally an article of gold or flint was found, but the latter material never under such circumstances, even when found alone in a tomb, as would entitle its original owner to be described as having lived in the stone age. When combustion had not been resorted to, it was found that the bodies had been wrapped in the bark of trees and bandaged by shreds of the same. Some small fragments of woollen stuff were found in cases where the bodies had been burned and the ashes deposited in the tomb. Two swords which were found in one cist have this peculiarity, that their sheaths, which were of wood, were lined with leather, the hair of which had not been removed, but was turned inwards away from the blade. Each sword had been wrapped in a piece of brown woollen cloth, very little of which remained. The opening of one of the mounds (No. 24) raised a question for which it is difficult to find a satisfactory answer. For contrary to all precedent the relics, consisting of a flint saw, a bronze knife and sword in fragmentary condition, were found not inside the cist, but outside, and stuck in among the stones of which it was made, as if having forgotten them until the heavy lid had closed over the deceased, the mourners had been unable to move it again, and had sought to soothe their consciences by placing them as near the dead as they could. Not less inviting to conjecture was the result of the excavation of another mound (No. 26) within which was found a cist containing nothing but the remains of a human skull, and these under such circumstances as to leave no doubt that the head alone of some decapitated person had been interred. It may have been, as is thought, the head of a leader who had fallen on a distant battle-field, where his body would be buried, while his head, according to ancient usage, would be carried off and entombed in his native place. The absence of relics, however, does not speak for an affectionate action of this kind. It is further remarkable that the place of sepulture had been originally a cistern for collecting rain, or perhaps a small spring, the water of which kept the earth inside the mound wet till the day it was opened. The mounds of Sylt had attracted the attention of Northern antiquaries as early as 1756, in which year excavations of considerable extent were made, and the results published. Again in 1845 we find a number more opened and their contents systematically described. From that time little or nothing appears to have been done till 1870, when the excavations of which we have now the report commenced.

Zoology.

New Researches on the Natural History of Bacteria.—Dr. Ferdinand Cohn, in the second part of his *Botanical Contributions*, recently published at Breslau, gives an account of researches which he has conducted for many years on various questions relating to Bacteria. A highly important memoir was published twenty years ago by this algologist, in which he established the occurrence of various phases in

the life-history of Bacteria, especially the *Bacterium-jelly* or *Zoogloea*-form. In his new work Cohn divides the Bacteria, which he now regards as colourless algae allied to the *oscillariae*, into four groups, reserving however with regard to these groups and their included genera the question of their being phases of one or more real species. These groups are spherical Bacteria (*SPHÆROBACTERIA*), peg-like Bacteria (*MICROBACTERIA*), filamentous Bacteria (*DESMOBACTERIA*), and spiral Bacteria (*SPIROBACTERIA*). The minute spherical organisms, little more than mere granules, which appear to be connected with certain diseases (*vaccinia*, *diphtheria*, *pyemia*, *pébrine*), and which also cause coloured putrefaction, and the alkaline fermentation of urine, appear in the first group under the genus *Micrococcus*. The common *Bacterium termo* and the larger but abundant *B. lincola* belong to the second group, as well as some colour-producing fermenters of which that of blue-green pus is especially interesting. The butyric ferment (*Bacillus subtilis*) and the organism connected with the disease known as "malignant pustule" and "the blood" (*Bacterium anthracis*) belong to the third group, which likewise includes the undulate forms comprised in the germs *Vibrio*. The fourth group contains the remarkable forms of *Spirillum* and *Spirochete*, one of which, *Spirillum volutans*, is provided at each end with a protoplasmic flagellum. The typical forms are all clearly figured in a plate. Cohn considers that the protoplasm of Bacteria is not naked as sometimes supposed, but that it has a dense cell-wall. Bacteria multiply exclusively by transverse fission and never branch; by arrest of the actual separation of new-formed cells or cytoids (for there is no nucleus) they may however form chains, or grow into long filaments in which the division into separate elements cannot be recognised. (*Leptothrix* forms). They exhibit very active movements in the presence of oxygen, but become quiescent in its absence. After an exhaustion of the nutriment or the supply of oxygen accessible to them in an infusion they form a fine precipitate, and remain in this state, preserved from decomposition by their dense cell-walls; this is also the case if they are boiled or treated with reagents. According to their external effects Bacteria may be classed as Chromogenous, Pathogenous, and Zymogenous or Saprogenous. The colour-producing Bacteria are of very great interest. Their characters have been traced out to some extent by Schröter under Cohn's direction. One form especially, *Micrococcus cyanus*, Cohn found could be transferred from the boiled potato on which it made its appearance and cultivated in a one per cent. solution of tartrate of ammonium with a proportion of yeast-ash salts. Under these circumstances the production of intensely blue soluble pigment continued for some months. Sanderson had already used Pasteur's solution for the cultivation of Bacteria, but Cohn found it better to omit the sugar from the solution. The Bacteria however absolutely failed to grow if the yeast-ash salts were omitted.

As Bacteria are thus found to be capable of taking up their nitrogen from ammonia Cohn considers it probable that they always receive it in this form, or perhaps sometimes from nitrates, and that the chief work of the putrefactive Bacteria consists in breaking down complex organic molecules containing nitrogen to the condition of ammonia. Their carbon, it appears, must be in a higher condition of combination than is met with in carbonic acid, and in this respect only does their nutrition differ from that of green plants. Their vital processes, like those of all protoplasm, are necessarily accompanied by the fixing of oxygen and the evolution of carbonic acid. The specific products of their life-activity, such as pigments, foul gaseous substances, &c., are independent of the chemical changes in their pabulum and are due to internal chemical work, which goes on just the same whether they are nourished by organic infusions or by ammonium tartrate.

As to the question of spontaneous generation Dr. Cohn is of opinion that Dr. Bastian and others who have become its champions are able to make out an apparently plausible case, not only because they accept illogical conclusions and faulty experimentation, but because, as our knowledge stands at present, there are still certain conditions relating to the life of Bacteria which have not been definitely determined. Cohn has made a considerable number of experiments on the effect of heat in destroying the life of Bacteria, and finds that in such a fluid as Pasteur's a careful heating for one hour to 62° C. is sufficient. In other fluids higher temperatures are required and irregular results may be obtained. A boiling temperature is not certain to destroy life if small lumps are present in the infusion submitted to experiment. *Bacillus* appears to survive a higher temperature than *Bacterium*, but prolonged boiling is destructive of both, and in infusions which had thus been treated none of any kind ever made their appearance. Practically, a temperature of 80° C. destroys the life of Bacteria and prevents their appearance in any infusion or mass which has been raised throughout to that temperature. Temperatures below 0° C. render Bacteria torpid; they recover their activities however on the restoration of warmth.

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History.

The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy. By George Rawlinson, M.A. Longmans, Green, & Co. 1873.

THE Sixth Oriental Monarchy, which the Oxford Professor of Ancient History undertakes to describe in this volume, is the Parthian. The book begins with two chapters on the geography and physical nature of the country, and the origin and ethnic character of the race; then, after a review of the condition of Western Asia under the Seleucid princes, an elaborate history is given of the Parthian Monarchy, from its rise as a kingdom under Arsakes and its consolidation as an empire under Mithridates I. down to its final extinction by the successful Persian insurgent Artaxerxes. The work concludes with a sketch of the architecture, religion, and manners of the people, and of their position generally in relation to culture and art.

* Professor Rawlinson would regard the history of the Parthian Empire rather as a supplement to that of Rome and the West than as a mere continuation of the ancient sovereignties of the East. The main idea which underlies the whole of his book is that Parthia was the counterpoise

and rival of Rome. Rome was not the universal, unchecked power that the ordinary theory would assume it to be; but "from first to last, from the time of Pompey's eastern conquests to the fall of the empire, there was always in the world a second power, civilized or semi-civilized, which in a true sense balanced Rome, acted as a counterpoise and a check, had to be consulted or considered, held a place in all men's thoughts, and, finally, furnished a not intolerable refuge to such as had provoked Rome's master beyond endurance." This is an important truth, which the future historian of Rome will do well to regard; though we are not sure that a Roman political offender would not have preferred death to exile among "barbarians" whose language he could not understand, even if he were able to traverse successfully the well-guarded eastern provinces of the empire, or the deserts and mountain fastnesses that led to his place of refuge. That the policy of Rome, however, was profoundly influenced by the existence of its formidable neighbour, and its very continuance in great measure secured by the constant exertion and training forced upon it, is a fact which cannot be doubted; and Professor Rawlinson deserves thanks for setting it in a clear light.

In discussing the ethnic affinities of the Parthians, the author decides in favour of their "Turanian" origin, and this seems borne out by the words for "king" and "generalissimo" (*vitaxa* or *βιταρά* and *surena*) which have been preserved for us, as well as by the proper names. I cannot, however, agree with the view that "the Assyrian inscriptions are wholly silent concerning them." It is true that we find no such word as *Partu*, which represents the Persian *Parthava* in the Babylonian text of the Akhæmenian legends, but the Elamite text has *Partsuas*, and this I believe, with Oppert and Lenormant, answers to the Assyrian *Par-suas* (W. A. I., i., 41, 31) or *Parsua*, as Tiglath-Pileser writes it. *Parsua* appears in the same list as *Zigruti* or *Zigartu*, the *Σαραπία* of the Greeks, *Arakutu* or *Arakhosia*, *Urivzan* compared with the *Urvā* of the Vēndidād by Lenormant and Finzi, *Ariarvi* or *Ariana*, and *Nissa*,* the Greek *Niσσία*, the mention of which in the "Zendavesta" under the form *Niσaya* is thought by Professor Rawlinson (p. 22) to imply that the Parthians were not yet settled in the country. I suppose this is based upon Haug's opinion that *Nisæa* has an Aryan derivation in *ni* and *si*, "to settle."

A notice of this instructive and carefully-written work cannot be concluded without special attention being drawn to the chapter on Parthian architecture. The subject is unfortunately a meagre one, and Hatra, from which the details have principally to be taken, is rather Arabian than Parthian, while the statements of the romancer Philostratus, quoted on p. 417, cannot be trusted; but the chief point to be brought out into relief is the absolute, nomad-like inability of the Parthian to cultivate art, and this Professor Rawlinson has been successful in making clear to the mind of every reader. The court was migratory, like the court of a Genghiz-Khan; and art slept throughout Western Asia from the revolt of Arsakes until, 300 years later, Aryan influence revived again under the Sassanian dynasty and the supremacy of Persia.

A. H. SAYCE.

Willems on Roman Public Law. [Le Droit Public Romain, ou les Antiquités romaines envisagées au point de vue des institutions politiques. Par P. Willems, Professeur à l'Université de Louvain. 2^{me} édition.] Louvain. 1872.

THIS book belongs to a class of which there are not too many examples in French literature, but which is almost

* *Buztus* also is found in this list immediately before *Ariarvi*. I would identify it with the city of *Bitaxa*, "the king's" town, since the form of *Vitaxa* given in Hesychius is *βιταρά*.

unknown elsewhere—that of thoroughly good philological text-books. On the one hand it is fully on a level with the best investigations, not slavishly borrowing, but testing and assimilating their results: on the other hand it is rigorously concise and systematic, the author economizing his space and the attention of his readers with perfect judgment and self-control. The Louvain students of law, for whom it was primarily intended, are happy in having a professor who is so well acquainted with what Mommsen calls the "Getümmel" on the building ground of antiquarian learning, and so able to construct for himself a clear and solid edifice of truth.

The method of the book is to give as text a concise and well digested *précis*, according to the view preferred by the author, while the notes—which fill on an average about half of each page—contain full references to the ancient authorities, notices of the chief books, and monographs on each part of the subject, and (where the importance of a controverted point requires it) a summary of the arguments. It would be impossible from the nature of the case to give a sufficient idea of such a work by any *résumé*. Readers will find good specimens of the mode of treatment in the pages dealing with "the Comitia Tributa and Concilia plebis" (pp. 162-164), and the "patrician senate" (pp. 199-201), which put very clearly the substance of much of Mommsen's later researches. We may also single out the section on "the communal organization of the colonies and *municipia* at the end of the Republic and during the first two centuries of the Empire" (pp. 361-381), a subject on which recently discovered documents have thrown much interesting light.

D. B. MONRO.

Chapters in the History of Yorkshire. By James J. Cartwright, M.A. Wakefield: B. W. Allen.

THE history of that ill-planned and unfortunate rebellion known as the "Rising in the North" has not had the attention devoted to it which the subject deserves. It was the last act in the long drama of feudal turbulence—the last time that the heads of the great northern houses rose in arms against their sovereign. Why it ended unfortunately we hardly know. The incapacity of the leaders must have been the main, if not the sole cause, for it is proved beyond shadow of doubt that almost all the northern and western shires sympathized with the movement, and would have joined their fortunes with the insurgents had the Percy and the Neville of those days shown the genius, or the military ardour even, of their forefathers.

The materials for such a history of this sad event as we should like to see are widely scattered, but many of the most important are probably still locked up in manuscript in inaccessible places; and those that have been edited by Sir Cuthbert Sharpe and others have come before the world in such a manner as to furnish some excuse for the historians of the picturesque school drawing largely on their imaginations for the sake of filling up the shadowy outlines.

Notwithstanding, however, the confident way in which some writers have felt justified in speaking, we have not accessible at present any evidence to show what was the origin and what were the real objects of the movement. Was it a religious war only, a rebellion entered into for the sake of establishing once more the rites of the old religion? or was there mixed up with this, selfish personal ends, and a determination to dethrone Elizabeth and place Mary of Scotland on the vacant throne?

We cannot answer these questions except by guesses until the documents bearing on the period have been sorted and arranged in something like order and sequence. In a

matter of this kind local knowledge counts for very much. We may well despair of knowing the truth until some one who is acquainted with the family history of "The North Countré" shall be moved to investigate the whole matter thoroughly.

Mr. Cartwright has not endeavoured to do this, but he has added to our stores of knowledge by printing in the sketch he has given of the life of Sir Thomas Gargrave a series of hitherto unpublished letters illustrative of the history of this crisis.

Gargrave was a notable Yorkshire worthy in his time—one of those strange combinations of good and evil qualities which cross our path so frequently in the history of the Reformation, and are in such strong contrast alike to the men of the mediæval period and those of modern life.

To Gargrave's energy as much as to that of any one man the Queen owed the suppression of the northern rebellion. But it does not really seem that any of her loyal subjects showed either genius or remarkable energy even, in her service. "The Percy's crescent set in blood," not because the ideas it represented were repugnant to the spirit of the time and called forth patriotic resistance, as the Spanish Armada threats did some years later, but because there was no head to direct, no power to coerce, the motley array of military tenants who had flocked to the rebel standard as soon as they heard their lords had determined on levying war against the southern Queen.

The part Gargrave played was not a military one. All gentlemen were soldiers in some sort then, and therefore it is almost certain that Sir Thomas had received that general instruction in the art of fighting without which he would have been a laughing-stock to his neighbours; but he was a lawyer by profession, and he seems to have served his mistress and made his own fortune in the world by that careful attention to the details of business which Elizabeth and her ministers valued much more than any imitation, however dexterously accurate, of the chivalrous manners of the bygone time. A man of knightly feelings, indeed, would hardly have relished some of the work which the Queen handed over to him. In January, 1568-9, he was instructed to assist Sir Francis Knollys in conducting the captive Queen of Scotland from Bolton Castle to Tutbury. A stronger proof of confidence could hardly have been given than selecting him for this hateful task. In a letter he wrote in the April following he alludes to this employment, and tells his correspondent, the Earl of Sussex, Lord President of the North, that Mary "hayth herd wekely at this Lent 13 sermons, every Sonday, Wednysday, and Friday one, wherbyn she hayth ben well perswadyd to the Redyngs of Scrypturnes."

The ruthlessness with which the northern insurrection was suppressed, or, to speak accurately, the cruelty which was shown when all resistance was over, has been little dwelt on by historians, though it is well known to those who have studied the history of the time in original documents. The papers printed here furnish a horrible illustration of this spirit. "As soon as the flight of the rebels was clearly ascertained the President of the Council issued warrants to the Sheriffs of Northumberland, the Bishopric of Durham and Yorkshire, to seize into the Queen's hands all the lands, goods, and cattle of the rebels and their supporters, and to apprehend their persons. It was ordained that in every special place, where they gathered any strength, and in every market town or great parish, execution should at once take place, by martial law, of such as had 'no freehold, nor copyhold, nor substance of lands'."

The object of this barbarous order is clear enough. The landed men were not to be put to death by martial law,

because if executed in this off-hand manner they would not be felons in law, and their estates would not escheat to the Crown; but the poor hinds, tradesmen, and mechanics who had done the bidding of their feudal lords were not worth trying. They were to be hanged out of hand at once like dogs. At Ripon, Topcliffe Wetherby, and Tadcaster the executions were perhaps the most numerous. But there was scarcely a parish throughout the whole of the disturbed districts where the body of some poor "papist," unknown to us by name even now, but well known to the villagers around, did not rot on a gallows for the purpose of terrifying his neighbours into loyalty to the Tudor Queen.

Mr. Cartwright prints a few passages which bear upon the history of the penal laws; but the information on that head is not so full as we could wish. There is one passage, however, in a letter from Gargrave to Cecil, written the year after the rebellion, which must not be passed over. It shows that however we in happier times may blame Elizabeth and her ministers for severe laws against Roman Catholics, they were censured in their own time for too great laxity not by religious fanatics only, but by capable business men, whose feelings about religion may without injustice be assumed to have been kept in strict subordination to their politics.

"Yf any refuse the servyce or communyon, I wold wyshe them," Gargrave says, "convyncyd by opyn disputacion in every shyre before Commysyoners; and yf they wyll not relent to the treuth, I wold wyshe them attayntyd in premunire for one yere, and yf they stycke at the yeres end, then to be dethf for hersey or treason."

Sir Thomas Gargrave survived the rebellion upwards of ten years. He died possessed of a large estate, the greater portion of which had been acquired by his own labour. In the latter years of his life he dwelt at Nostel Priory, near Wakefield, not in the present princely residence, which was built in the middle of the last century, but in the old priory, much of which remained until it was demolished, when the new house arose.

The early chapters of the book, as they relate almost entirely to events of national importance, are by far the most interesting; but the whole is well edited, and will richly repay reading by those who desire to comprehend the social life of their forefathers.

The chapter on "Towns and their Trades" contains new and important information.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

THE HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.—III.

THE Royal Historical Commissioners, whose second Report was noticed in the *Academy*, No. 21, have now issued their third Report, giving accounts of upwards of a hundred public and private collections which have been examined and reported upon during the past year. They also report that two important collections, that of the Earl of Macclesfield, purchased by the British Museum, and of the Earl of Shaftesbury, deposited by him in the Record Office as a free gift to the nation, have become public property. The most valuable portion of this gift is the correspondence and papers of the third Earl—author of the "Characteristics"—and those of John Locke, notably among the latter a copy in Locke's hand, with his own corrections, of the first set of constitutions for Carolina.

Historical students will rejoice to learn that the great treasury of manuscripts well known as the Cecil Papers, belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, has been thoroughly examined. This, the most valuable private collection in the kingdom, consists, Mr. Brewer reports, "partly of ancient vellum MSS. of early date, partly of correspondence, commencing with the reign of Henry VIII., and ending with that of Charles II." But the mass of the papers refers to the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and minutely illustrates the events of the whole period. The index alone to the documents belonging to the reign of James takes up thirty closely printed pages. Among the Elizabethan archives are papers relating to the Queen's personal history before her accession, and important documents bearing upon the intrigues con-

nected with Mary, Queen of Scots. Among the latter was found one of the casket letters, a valuable discovery, for though it forms part of the series already known, and is numbered by Lord Burleigh in his peculiar fashion, its handwriting differs from that of the rest, and the French, in which it is written, has undergone numerous corrections. Only second in importance and extent to the MSS. at Hatfield House are those belonging to the Marquis of Bath. This collection is remarkably varied in character, amply illustrating, and from very early times, the civil, military, naval, ecclesiastical, and literary history of the country. Among the numerous remains of early English and French prose and verse, the French original appears of a poem given in Joshua Barnes' *Life of Edward III.*, as having been composed in Latin by Edward II. while in prison. Its historical treasures include the famous Red Book of Bath, an early fifteenth century volume of legal and historical miscellanies; a Chronicle of London from Richard I. to Henry VI., more full than that published by Sir Harris Nicholas; two fine copies of Higden's *Polychronicon*, and one of Bellenden's *History of Scotland*. Among legal works are ancient copies of Bracton, Britton, and early statutes and law tracts. There are numerous ancient registers of lands and charters, household inventories, and accounts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, &c. The original correspondence at Longleat is very important; it includes numerous letters by Queen Elizabeth and members of her Council, some of them touching upon the intended execution of the Queen of Scots. There are also letters by Charles I. and II., nine original letters from Cranmer, others by Parker and Whitgift, Hatton, Bodley, Coke, Raleigh, Bacon, Cecil, Buckingham, and other celebrities. The literary correspondence includes that of Matthew Prior, letters by Swift, Pope, Locke, Gibbon, &c. Among other matters of interest is an account-book of Arabella Stuart, on the last leaf is a note of her marriage, with the date and names of the witnesses; the marriage-settlement of Amy Robsart, with a letter in her handwriting, and a list of splendid jewels given away by Prince Charles on leaving Spain.

The Duke of Northumberland's extensive collection includes documents illustrating the state of Ireland towards the close of the sixteenth century, and others bearing upon the English settlements in that country. It is rich in documents illustrating the Civil War and the period of the Restoration; notices of the Duke of Monmouth and his rebellion, &c. The Duke of Devonshire has *inter alia* a long and valuable series of household books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, notices of the Civil War, and letters of Court gossip *temp. James and Elizabeth*; one of the latter describes Arabella Stuart's visit when a child to Court, how the Queen was cold, and Burleigh genial, how he praised her Italian and music, wished she were older, and "with that rownd Mr. Rawley in the eare, who answered him it would be a happy thing." The Marquis of Westminster possesses a fine copy of Henry of Huntingdon's *Chronicle*, containing a contemporary (twelfth century) drawing of Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert about to harangue the Royal army before the Battle of Lincoln, by order of King Stephen; many valuable charters and a large mass of historical papers. The diplomatic papers of Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Whitworth running over the first quarter of the eighteenth century are at Buckhurst, Earl Delawarr's seat; the Earl of Chichester possesses the extensive correspondence of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, from the time when he took office in 1724, up to 1768, containing valuable information for the history of the country, its political parties, and its foreign relations.

In Lord de Lisle's library at Penshurst are upwards of four hundred early charters to the Abbey of Robertsbridge; numerous papers relating to Ireland and Wales under the governorship of Sir Henry Sidney, *temp. Elizabeth*; many volumes of letters to the Sidneys in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; a notice of the fact that Sir Philip Sidney, when a child of ten, held church preferment; and other unpublished matter of great interest. Sir Henry Bedingfield's series of letters showing the names and treatment of prisoners in the Tower, *temp. Queen Mary*, is noteworthy. The Rev. Walter Sneyd has holograph letters by Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, James I., Charles I., and his Queen, Charles II., James II., and his son James, William III., the Duke of Marlborough, and other historical personages.

He also possesses the diary of the travels of Alessandro Magno, a Venetian who visited England early in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Among Mr. Egerton Warburton's papers are letters by Hobbes, Cowper, Coleridge, and many other literary celebrities of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. In the muniment room of Mr. le Strange, of Hunstanton, are numerous letters ranging from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, churchwardens' accounts covering the same period, and important household books of the fourteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. In the Neville Charter Chest are interesting news letters, mainly written from London, by Count Gastaldi, agent in England of the Genoese Republic from 1739 to 1760. Sir Henry Gunning's collection is exclusively diplomatic, comprising the official correspondence of Walter Titley and Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Gunning; the former was Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark from 1728 to 1736, and the latter held the same post at the Courts of Denmark, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, from 1766 to 1774.

Mr. Riley's second Report of the documents belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Wells describes a large number of ancient deeds, some of which illustrate the early history of the Wellesleigh family; a conveyance establishing the fact, hitherto disputed, that Henry Beaufort was Dean of Wells; two letters written by Edward II., and Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, after the Battle of Bannockburn, pressing Bishop John de Brakenesford to forward certain moneys; exemplification of the charter, "De Prisis bonorum," to Edward I.; and the original copy, deposited in the Church of Wells, of the sentence fulminated by the Bishops of England against those who should violate the liberties contained in the Charters of England 37 Henry III.—perhaps the only original copy now extant. Among the documents of the Corporation of Bridgwater, mentioned in Mr. Riley's second Report, are a Welsh-English religious poem of the fifteenth century, a lease written in Somersetshire-English of that date, while a contemporary specimen of Irish-English is furnished through a communication from the Town Council of Youghal to that of Bridgwater, A.D. 1475. Here are upwards of a thousand deeds relating to transfers of property between the reigns of Henry III. and Henry VIII.; also above a hundred documents referring to the town and university of Oxford, mostly in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. The municipal records of Axbridge offer interesting illustrations of social, religious, and civic life in a West of England town in the Middle Age. At Totnes, the Rolls of the Mayor's Law Court, fifteenth century, supply the particulars of the building of the parish church tower; and conspicuous among still more ancient records are the various rolls of its Merchants' Gild, beginning A.D. 1260, and coming down to 17 Edward III. (A.D. 1343). The border town of Berwick-upon-Tweed has a large number of early archives. They date as far back as the reign of Edward III., and from the accession of Elizabeth, the series is tolerably complete. On the other hand, Kingston-on-Thames preserves no records earlier than the reign of Henry VII.; its churchwardens' accounts of that time present notices of May-day minstrels, morris dancing, and "Robin Hood games." John Bowtell, a Cambridge bookseller, left in the first quarter of this century to Downing College his collections illustrating the history of the county, university, and town of Cambridge. Most of these papers, none of which are in print, are of special interest and value. Noteworthy among others are the series of accounts of the town, ranging from A.D. 1510 down to 1787; collections made in the seventeenth century for a history of each of the Cambridge colleges; the gossiping commonplace book of J. Wickstede, mayor in 1613; and the diary written in somewhat Pepysian fashion of John Newton, a Cambridge burgess, in the latter part of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century.

In Scotland Mr. Fraser has made a second report on the muniments and archives of the Duke of Montrose. He describes (1st) the official correspondence of the first Duke from 1700 to 1755. Besides a holograph letter of thanks from Queen Anne for his services in promoting the Union between England and Scotland, this includes the Duke's correspondence with John, Earl of Mar, and many leading statesmen; a series of letters referring to the insurrection in the year 1715; and notices respecting the proceedings of Rob Roy. (2.) The charters and correspondence of the Earls and Dukes of Lennox from 1177 to 1603. Here is an unpublished letter from Queen Mary to her father-in-law,

the Earl of Lennox, complaining of Darnley's conduct towards her, and also a letter of James VI., written in his ninth year, to Captain Thomas Crawford, who had taken Dumbarton Castle by stratagem; another holograph letter of James VI., probably written about 1600, refers to raising money to promote his succession to the English crown, and a third dated March, 1603, requests the Duke of Lennox to accompany him to England. (3.) The Menteith muniments, containing many ancient charters, and several unpublished letters from Charles I. and Charles II. Lord Seafield has at Cullen House a fine series of family charters illustrating the succession to the lands from 1437 downwards; writs of the foundation of the collegiate church of Cullen, among them a charter of endowment by King Robert Bruce. Later papers include Queen Anne's "private instructions" to the first Earl of Seafield, as Commissioner to the General Assembly in 1703, and a series of letters from Lord Hardwicke, 1747 to 1764, bearing on the settlement of the country after the rebellion. The charters at Crawford Priory are not less remarkable. "One of them," says the Report, "is a charter by William of Keith and his wife at their Manor of Kyntor in 1380, remarkable for preserving in the list of witnesses a picture of the little Court assembled within the walls of this great baron. It numbered representatives of the baronage, of literature, and of trade. They were Robert, Earl of Menteith, James and Alexander of Lyndesay, knights, John Barber, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, William of Fenton, Alexander of Stratoun, and John Crab, burgess of Aberdeen. Here we find the future Regent of Scotland, with the poet Barbour, and a wealthy burgess of Aberdeen, descended from Crab, the Fleming, who helped to defend Berwick in the time of Edward II." The papers of Sir Patrick Murray are numerous and important. Among them is a record of a series of Baron Courts held on the Moothill of Langfrord in 1385, partly written in Scotch, and presenting a specimen of the vernacular contemporary with Barbour's Bruce. The collection of Mr. Dundas, of Arniston, is rich in illustrations of local and national history; the charters begin with a series of deeds of the Knights Templars, the earliest dated 1354;—there are numerous miscellaneous documents dating from 1538;—household and estate account-books full of valuable statistics during the next century; and a large mass of correspondence coming down to 1819, more or less of a public character. The letters belonging to Mr. Webster, Aberdeen, are equally valuable; they include letters from Cardinal Beaton, the Regent Murray, different members of the royal family of Stuart, and several statesmen of the seventeenth century. At Wemyss the series of family records begins in 1250. There is a large collection of letters from the sovereigns of Scotland and public men; others from Charles I. and II., General Monck, Archbishop Sharp, &c. The records of the university of Glasgow are full and complete from its foundation in 1450; in addition to these Dr. Stuart describes the very valuable manuscripts, many of them beautifully illuminated, and other original records preserved in the Hunterian Museum.

In Ireland Mr. Gilbert reports on the Ormond archives, which are found to be rich in unique documents from the twelfth century, and in MS. books, State papers, correspondence and miscellanea to the early part of the eighteenth century. The whole collection is of the highest historical interest and of truly national importance. Dr. Russell gives an interesting account of the famous ancient cartulary, known in Ireland as the *Liber Niger*, or Black Book of Limerick. Its entries, beginning 1194, consist of papal rescripts, charters, and other documents, throwing light not only on the antiquities and topography of Limerick, but also on the social history of the Anglo-Irish community. Dr. Russell especially notices one curious document, an inquisition taken 1201, under an order of Meyler Fitz-Henry, Grand Justiciary, by William de Burgo, of the property of the Bishop of Limerick. The inquisition was held under a jury representing the three classes of the citizens, and was *trilingual*, consisting of twelve Englishmen, twelve Irishmen, and twelve *Ostmen, or Danes*. This is noteworthy as illustrating the strong foothold which the Northmen had at that period taken in the seaboard towns of Ireland. Not only in Waterford and the towns of the eastern coast were they fully established as an important part of the community, but here we find them holding the same place in a remote western port such as Limerick.

Among the special subjects upon which the present report throws additional light may be mentioned (1) The history of religious and craft gilds in England. Apart from scattered notices of these ancient associations, there is, belonging to the Marquis of Bute, preserved intact the Book of the Gild of the Holy Trinity of Luton, Beds., written in English during the first half of the sixteenth century. Its accounts are full, illustrating the history of the fraternity, its religious observances, the ritual and ancient state of Luton Church, the rate of wages and price of materials; it gives also the items, with their cost, of the annual gild feasts, &c. The companion volume is its register, richly illuminated and furnishing the names of all members enrolled from 1475 to 1546. The History of English Gilds, published by the E. E. Text Society, includes neither these records, nor those of the Merchants' Gild of Totnes preserved in the archives of the Corporation. Here are several rolls of the Gild, with entries full of curious details, beginning A.D. 1260, and coming down to 17 Edward III., A.D. 1343.

(2.) Among Biblical Manuscripts may be mentioned the inestimable seventh century copy of St. John's Gospel, said to have belonged to St. Cuthbert, and now in the library of Stonyhurst College. The Rev. Sir W. Cope, among other valuable ancient books formerly the property of different abbeys, possesses a splendid Evangeliarium, end of tenth or beginning of eleventh century, only second in beauty to that of Col. Carew described in the former Report. The Marquis of Westminster also has a beautiful Evangeliarium (thirteenth century); the Marquis of Bute an early thirteenth century Greek Book of the Gospels, and an English metrical paraphrase of the Gospels, fourteenth century, while at Longleat is part of a sixteenth century copy of a poetical version of the Old Testament, and early MSS. of Wyclif's translations.

(3.) Apart from Wyclif MSS., the collection at Longleat is rich in valuable works illustrative of early English literature. A large body of religious prose and verse belonging to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries includes works by Richard de Hampole, Walter Hylton, John Morton, Bishop Alcock, anonymous religious tracts, Passion poems, &c. Here are also many pieces by Lydgate, Chaucer's Knight's Tale, and Grisilda (1400); the Person's Tale, a fifteenth century copy. In a small folio (middle of fifteenth century) of minor poems by Chaucer and Lydgate, sixteen leaves containing, as shown by the table of contents, the Flower and the Leaf, with the first part of the Complaint of Mars, are unfortunately missing. Connected with Chaucer is a long letter from Hearne, the antiquary, Oxford, 28 May, 1709, concerning the poet and the various editions and copies of his works. At Alnwick Castle is an MS. of the Canterbury Tales. In the Hunterian Museum are E. E. sacred poems, Trevisa's translation of the Polychronicon, works by Gower, an MS. of the Canterbury Tales (late fifteenth century), and the copy, unfortunately still unique, of the Romaunt of the Rose. The Marquis of Westminster's highly interesting fifteenth century MS. of Piers Plowman presents variations from the texts lately printed by the E. E. Text Society. Mr. Legh, of Lyme, has a fine early copy of the Scottish Field, an alliterative poem; the Rev. Sir W. Cope a long poem, *circa* 1500, on the life and Passion of Christ, and the Rev. Walter Sneyd an early MS. of Sir John Mandeville's travels, and medical treatises of the sixteenth century.

This Report being particularly rich in documents illustrating the history and personages of the seventeenth century, it will be worth while to select from its various collections the most interesting papers connected with that eventful period for the purpose of presenting them in chronological sequence. Among the Phillips' MSS. are preserved the archives of the Gunpowder Plot (1605); papers and a series of letters bearing on the Spanish Match, and notes of the evidence against Lord Bacon, with an original letter (7th September, 1619), mentioning that the King had received five hundred articles of complaint against the Chancellor, had said that were they proved he would make him an example to all ages, and threatens to hang him. The Report mentions many original letters from Bacon—one November 13, 1619, gives Buckingham the news that Lord and Lady Suffolk are fined £40,000 and imprisoned—and all the documents connected with the Chancellor's impeachment. Correspondence and papers connected with and by Sir W. Raleigh are likewise numerous; the former, mostly dated from the Tower, include letters to his wife, to Cecil, the Privy Council, and the King.

One to James (1607) concerning Guiana is probably still unprinted; another addressed to Sir Francis Bacon appeals to him "to spend some few words to ye putting of false flame to flight." The State and other documents throwing light on the affairs of the Palatinate are noteworthy, especially a series of letters, dating from 1619 to 1637, on the subject, and a highly interesting volume of family correspondence formerly belonging to Prince Rupert, and containing the letters of the Elector Frederic to his wife, the Queen of Bohemia, giving in detail the progress of the war and his disasters, with others addressed to her by her sons, Charles and Rupert, and her royal relatives in England.

Among the important contributions which appear in this Report towards a history of religious parties under James I. may be specified—a petition of the commonalty in Sussex complaining of the tyranny of the ecclesiastical courts, and setting forth the dearth of religious instruction throughout the county (1603); various collections showing the same state of things in existence throughout Cornwall, Staffordshire, and Lancashire; lists of presents for non-attendance at church; treatises concerning the disagreements in the Anglican Church, &c. Here is a letter from Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, to the minister of Grantham touching the placing of the communion-table. It is to stand not "altewise," but "otherwise," and in any "place in the church or chancel where the minister may be conveniently heard." Also a characteristic letter (*circa* 1612), printed in full, from Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Matthew, Archbishop of York, urging him to use severer measures against recusants. The Bishop of Southwark has a remarkable series of various documents illustrating the condition of English Catholics throughout the century, and at Stonyhurst is a still more important mass of papers connected with the same subjects. Lastly, the library of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Bloomsbury, contributes highly valuable materials for the history of Nonconformity.

Passing on to the reign of Charles I., we find in the library of Sir Rainald Knightley a MS. account of the Parliament of 1625, written *de die in diem* by a Member of the House, and furnishing considerable additions to our knowledge of that important session from which the breach between the King and Parliament dates. Among the archives of the House of Lords are ten Minute Books, *i.e.* records of their proceedings, ranging from the last years of James I. up to March, 1644-5; papers connected with Archbishop Laud's visitations, and a set of documents dating from February, 1630-1, to March, 1639-40, respecting John Durye's mission to the continent, made under Laud's auspices, for the purpose of effecting a pacification between the Lutherans and Calvinists. Here too we meet with a document which takes up a loose link in the history of Strafford's trial—Pym's copy of Sir Harry Vane's notes of speeches made by the Earl and others at "a giunto" of the Privy Council for the Scotch affairs, 5th May, 1640. In fear of consequences to Strafford, Vane had destroyed the original; but this copy, read in both Houses, and fraught with evidence fatal for the Earl, greatly helped towards the passing of the Act of Attainer. To the Duke of Northumberland belongs a large mass of papers illustrating the history of the Civil War; some of these show the poverty of the Exchequer and debasement of the coinage in 1640. Here is a copy, certified by Sir John Borough, of the Lords' letter from York, 25th September, 1640; a copy of the letter of the King's Commissioners at Ripon, 21st October, 1640, varying from that among the State Papers; speeches and notes of speeches in Parliament, 1641 and 1642; also many letters and papers of interest touching the progress of the war. The Duke of Devonshire has an important series of letters (1633-48) containing details of the struggle in the North between the Royal and Parliamentary forces. In other collections we find papers touching Parliamentary levies in various Bedfordshire parishes (1642-3); others about Royalist levies in Norfolk; letters relating to the movements of the King's army in Wales under Byron; a full account of the defence of Bramton Bryan Castle, Herefordshire, and scattered papers illustrating the general distress entailed upon the community during the Civil War. The only known evidence of Cromwell having been a captain of foot is here supplied by a warrant, 17 December, 1642, from the Earl of Essex, for payment of moneys to "Captain Oliver Cromwell," with a holograph letter by Cromwell requesting the payment to be made to George Barton, his servant. The original of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke's account of his em-

bassy to Sweden, under the Commonwealth in 1653, exists, as is well known, at Longleat. But among the papers of the Marquis of Bute a most valuable recovery has been made of the missing "Annals" of Whitelocke—an autobiography in his own handwriting, mainly in the form of a diary, and recording his personal history from his birth in 1605 up to July, 1675, about a month before his death.

GEORGE WARING.

Contents of the Journals.

Von Sybel's Historische Zeitschrift, erstes Heft. 1873. Pauli reviews Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, vol. iv., especially praising Freeman's account of the commercial rights already existing at Exeter, Lincoln, &c., and the way in which he uses the historical information contained in Domesday.—An article on "Dante and the Two Confessions" shows that Dante, starting from Catholicism as his basis, has in many points emancipated himself from the priestly theory, and so far approximated to Protestantism.—An account of Von Harrach's mission to Spain, 1696-7, supplies a clear picture of the relations of the Spanish Court to Austria and France just before the war of the Spanish Succession.—Max Lehmann gives a critical and instructive analysis of the French accounts of the war of 1870 up to the siege of Metz.—The literary notices contain a summary of Brunner's "Origin of the Jury System." Brunner traces it back through the Normans to the Frankish kings, who introduced this mode of investigating a charge as a means of so far setting aside the popular law of trial, much as the Roman pretors allowed modes of trial which practically did away with the *Jus Civile*.—There are also short notices of the late publications of the Rolls Series, Stubb's edition of Hoveden, Hardy's Catalogue of Materials, Twiss's Black Book of the Admiralty, and Gilbert's Irish Documents. The number concludes with a sketch of the proceedings of the Hanseatic Historical Society and the Munich Historical Commission. The whole number is a very good one.

New Publications.

DAMUS, R. *Die Slavenchronik Arnolds' von Lübeck*. Lübeck: -Grautaff.

DEVIC, Dom. Cl., et VAISSETTE, Dom. J. *Histoire Generale de Languedoc*. Alph. Picard.

HÖFFLER, C. *Wahl u. Thronbesteigung des letzten deutschen Papstes Adrians VI. 1522*. (Academy Reprint.) Wien: Gerold's Sohn.

JACOB, P. L. (le bibliophile). *Les Courtisanes de la Grèce, d'après les auteurs grecs et latins*. Nice: J. Gay.

JANSEN, G. *Rochus Friedrich Graf zu Lynar, königl. dän. Statthalter der Grafschaften Oldenburg u. Delmenhorst. Zur Gesch. der nord. Politik im 18^{ten} Jahrhundert*. Oldenburg: Schulze.

MOLESWORTH, W. N. *History of England from 1830*. In 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.

MOREAU DE JONNÈS. *L'Océan des anciens et les peuples préhistoriques; études sur la géographie primitive*. Paris: Didier.

NIESE, B. *De Stephani Byz. auctoribus. Commentatio I.* Kiel: Schroeder.

PALMER, W. *The Testimonies concerning the Patriarch Nicon: and History of the Condemnation of the Patriarch Nicon* (Vols. II. and III. of the Patriarch and the Tsar.) Translated. Trübner.

SCIOUT, Ludovic. *Histoire de la Constitution civile du clergé (1790-1801). L'Eglise et l'Assemblée constituante*. Paris: Didot.

TETTAU, B. J. A. *Ueber die epischen Dichtungen der finnischen Völker, besonders die Kalewala. Ein Vortrag*. Erfurt: Villaret.

THOMAS, G. M. *Die ältesten Verordnungen der Venezianer f. auswärtige Angelegenheiten. Aus archivalischen Quellen* (Academy Reprint). München: Franz.

Philology.

On a Cuneiform Inscription describing the Deluge; by G. Smith. Read before the Society of Biblical Archaeology, December 3rd, 1872.

Chaldean Account of the Deluge. Photographed by Steph. Thompson, with translation by G. Smith. W. A. Mansell & Co. 1872.

Le Déuge et l'Épopée babylonienne, par Fr. Lenormant. Reprinted from the *Correspondant*. Paris, 1873.

THE discovery of the native Babylonian account of the Deluge, which has rewarded the patience and skill of Mr. G. Smith, is one of the most important and valuable ever made in the province of archaeology. The trustworthiness of Berosus has been confirmed in the most decisive way, thus enabling us to rely upon his statements where they are

not corroborated by the monuments; and a new light is thrown upon the origin and meaning of Western Asiatic mythology. The story of the Flood, instead of being borrowed by the Chaldean historian from Genesis, must have been derived by the Hebrew writers from Babylonia. There alone is it significant, and a part of a great epic cycle.

The narrative is contained in the eleventh tablet of a series of twelve which record the adventures of a mythical hero who may provisionally be called Gisdhubar or Gisdhumas. The British Museum possesses three mutilated copies of these (from the library of Assur-bani-pal). Mr. Smith has found and pieced together about eighty fragments of them. The original text came from Erech, and must have been translated into Semitic at an early period, since the three Assyrian copies present variant readings, have incorporated glosses into the text, and have sometimes retained the original hieratic characters when their modern equivalents were unknown. Mr. Smith's unrivalled powers of deciphering guarantee the substantial correctness of his translation, and those who are able to test it know that his renderings are fully to be depended upon, except of course in the doubtful reading of certain proper names.

Gisdhubar and his servant Hea-bani, according to the legend, went to seek the translated son of Ubara-tutu, the Sisuthrus of Berosus, whom Mr. Smith calls "Sisit." After forty-five days the mouth of the Euphrates is reached, where "Sisit" stands on the other side of the waters of death.* He tells Gisdhubar the story of the Flood: how on account of his piety the gods of his "ancient city" Surippak warned him of a deluge that was about to destroy all mankind for their sins, and how Hea ordered him to build an ark. The height and breadth of this were the same, and it was coated within and without with bitumen. This preserved "Sisit" and his family and pilot, with "all the seed of life," for the seven days during which the deluge (sent by the sun-god) was raging. "All life" was "destroyed," and the ark finally rested on "the mountain Nizir" (*Sad-u Ni-zir*). After seven more days "Sisit" opened the window and sent forth a dove, which returned, then a swallow, which also returned, and finally a raven (*ariibi*). Then he left the ark and built an altar on "the peak of the mountain" (*siggurrat sadi*), cutting herbs "by sevens" (*siba' u 'siba'*); and the gods smelt the sacrifice, and at Hea's prayer Bel made a covenant with "Sisit" and declared that he would not again destroy man with a flood for his sins. After this "Sisit" was translated.

Mr. Smith adds to his translation a comparison of the cuneiform narrative with the accounts of Berosus and Genesis, but does not attempt any further analysis of the legend. Sir H. Rawlinson, however, in a letter to the *Athenaeum* (December 8th, 1872) suggested that Gisdhubar was a solar hero, the twelve tablets recording his labours during the twelve months of the year. The eleventh month was the month "of rain" in Accadian, whence the name of the zodiacal Aquarius; and this would suit the Deuge-myth as perfectly as the conquest of the winged bull by Gisdhubar in the second tablet agrees with the second month "of the favourable bull" (Taurus) or his marriage with Istar in the sixth tablet with the sixth month "of the errand of Istar." The suggestion is borne out by the correspondence of the legend of Bul, a sea-monster which demanded an annual tribute of young girls for its food and was slain by Gisdhubar and his huntsman Tsaid, with the fourth month of "the seizer of seed" (Cancer). The legend is compared by Lenor-

* Tuoni is the river of death in the Kalewala. The river Datilla is called "the lord of the house of death" in W. A. I. ii. 62, 50, and Tu, "the setting" sun, is given as the god of death (W. A. I. iii. 67, 21).

mant with the myth of Perseus and Andromeda, which Eckstein has traced back to Babylonia, where the inhabitants were originally called Kephenes according to Stephanus of Byzantium. I believe that the third tablet, answering to the month of "the twins," or "the bricks," as it is also named, will be found to contain a story not unlike that of Cain and Abel, and of the foundation of the first city, Enoch.

M. Lenormant's pamphlet is an acute and learned commentary on the inscription. He shows from the traditions given by Berosus, as supported by the evidence of the monuments, that the Accadians possessed a connected epic cycle, like the Kalewala of the Fins or the Kalepoeg of the Esths, which included the episodes of the creation, the ten antediluvian kings, the Tower of Babel, &c., copied by Greek writers from Berosus. This cycle was borrowed by the Assyrians along with the old theology and literature; but I much doubt whether the Assyrians ever had an epic of their own, such as M. Lenormant believes he can recover from the pages of Ktesias, and whether M. Rénan's view that the Semite could never originate an epic is not after all the true one. The descent of Allat of Cutha, another form of Istar, into the land of the dead, which is translated in Lenormant's "Essai de Commentaire des Fragments de Bérose," Frgt. xx., belongs to this epic. After lamenting the premature death of her husband "The Son of Life," Allat passes through the seven gates, at each of which she leaves part of her apparel, down to Hades and the golden throne of the Anunnaci, where she is purified by Mamit, Istar, and Hea, who has been fetched by his son the Sun-god. The story clearly refers on the one side to Tammuz, and on the other attaches itself to the legend of the sixth month. We may compare the legend of Tammuz in Ibn Wahshiya, and the lament of the gods over him in the Temple of the Sun.* This is noticed by M. Lenormant, who refers to the transformation of the Vedic deities into the Iranian leaders of the first generations of mankind, and then goes on to review the Hindu account of the Deluge. This is first found in the 'Satapatha-Bráhmaṇa; and Eugène Burnouf long ago proved that it had come into India from a foreign source. The fish that aided Manu would be "the saving fish-god" Hea, the earth primarily, and then the deity of the hearth and the river. As the planet Mercury, Merodach, "the eldest son of Hea," was called "the fish of Hea" (*kha-Enu-ci*) in the month of Adar (February); and I would explain the double fish of the modern zodiac by the fact that the last month of the year was a double one through the intercalated Ve-Adar (Accadian *dir-se*). M. Lenormant suggests that, like the legend of the Deluge, the churning of the sea by the help of the serpent Vásuki also made its way into India from Babylonia; and he reminds us that Tiglath-Pileser II. penetrated as far as the valley of Indus, while Sennacherib speaks of the precious wood of *Sinda*, and Col. Taylor has found pieces of teak at Mugheir. We may add to this the mention of *Mitra* in a mythological tablet as a name of the sun. Von Bohlen long ago ventured on the conjecture that 𠂔 in Gen. iii. (a misapprehension of 𠂔) was India, and the land of Andiu, which is described by the Assyrian king as "a distant place" (W. A. I. i. 35, 9), may very possibly confirm this, the loss of the initial sibilant showing that the name had made its way into Assyria through the medium of a Persian population.

The more I investigate the mythology of Accad, the more

* Tammuz, we are told, belonged to the Janbans or Janbasiyans, the primeval inhabitants of Babylonia. Perhaps we may discover *Gun-duni* or *Gan-duniyas* (Southern Chaldea) in the جنبان of Dimeshki and the variant readings with an inserted sibilant of El-Marzizi (Chwolsohn, "Die Ssabier," ii. pp. 414, 607, 680).

I am convinced that it is for the most part of solar origin. The larger part of the gods, such as Adar, "the sun of the south," or Rimmon, "the south sun in Elam," resolve themselves into the great luminary of day. Hence it is not surprising that the epic cycle of Babylonia should revolve round the same centre. Gisdhubar, whose ship is called "the ship *gis-tuk*" in W. A. I. ii. 46, 3, may be the god of fire, with *dhu*, "mass," or "body," inserted in the middle of the compound; and the name read "Sisit" by Mr. Smith means "the sun of life," which would be pronounced *Tam-si* in Accadian. It is impossible not to compare this with Tammuz. The character of Tammuz, however, better suits the first husband of Allat-Istar, whose name would be read in Accadian *Dū-si* (see W. A. I. iii. 70, 120). Now this exactly agrees with *Dūzu*, the Assyrian form of the month Tammuz, and we can only account for the variant Tammuz by a confusion of *Tam-si* and *Dū-si*, two several forms of the sun. *Dū-si* is associated with *Cittu*, the sun, in W. A. I. ii. 59, and Istar seems there to appear as his mother. The translation of *Tam-si*, on the other hand, leads us to the Biblical Enoch, whose name (like that of Ωαννης in Berosus) may be explained by *kha-Enu-ci*, "the fish of Hea," that is, Merodach at the close of the 365 days of the year. Now Merodach was primarily solar, as is shown by his Accadian name *Amar-ud* or *Amar-utuci*, "the circle of the sun," and he might be described as rising either out of the earth (Hea) or out of the water. The name of *Tam-si*'s father, again, *Ubara-tutu*, or "the glow of sunset" (see W. A. I. ii. 2, 254) perhaps reminds us of 𠂔 "the setting sun." How *Tam-si* comes to be called Sisuthrus by Berosus it is not very easy to say; since Sisuthrus must be *Susru*, an old Chaldean name of Anu, or Na, "the sky." *Na* or *Nakh*, however, seems to claim kindred with the Biblical Noah, and an ancient Accadian ritual speaks of "the great flood of Anu in the midst of heaven" (W. A. I. ii. 19, 40). It is possible, therefore, that Anu was rather the sky of day, as synonymous with the sun, his mother *Zigara*, or "heaven," being the sky properly so-called; and it is noticeable that Nagidhdha, the wife of Anu, is "the queen-mother, the moon." At the same time a geographical discrepancy has to be admitted: Gutium or Kutu, which seems to be the country between the Euphrates and Syria, is called "the fortress of Anu" (W. A. I. ii. 48, 14), while Nizir was the mountainous district to the east of Assyria, which, according to Assur-nazir-pal, was called by its inhabitants Lullu of Cinipa. Still the situation of Gutium is not quite certain; and we find Anu entitled "the lord of the land of the East" (W. A. I. ii. 54, 45).

A. H. SAYCE.

Library of Anglo-Saxon Prose. [Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa.] Von C. W. M. Grein. Erster Band. Cassel und Göttingen: G. Wigand. 1872.

In the present work we have the first instalment of a series of Anglo-Saxon prose texts by the well-known editor of the "Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Poesie." Dr. Grein says in his preface that he originally looked forward to passing some time in England, so as to be able to take his texts directly from the MSS. instead of having to base them on the often untrustworthy English editions. Unfortunately he has not been able to carry out this plan, and has therefore been obliged, as in his edition of the poetry, to follow the English editions, only regulating the orthography and making such emendations as were possible without access to the MSS.

This plan has, however, been modified to a certain extent. When the present volume was nearly all printed off, Dr. Grein received intelligence from England of the great inaccuracy of the later English editions, with an offer to collate

the proof-sheets of future texts with the MSS. before publication. The present volume being so far advanced, it was not judged advisable to delay its issue till it was collated with the MSS., especially as the edition on which it is based was described as being tolerably accurate. The results of such a collation are, however, to be given in a later volume.

There can be no question that this assistance will greatly increase the value of the series. Indeed, without MS. correction much of it would be worse than useless : only those who have gone through the weary drudgery of correcting such work as the A.S. publications of the Surtees Society word for word by the MSS. can fully appreciate its importance. The best guarantee for the efficient carrying out of the task is the name of the scholar who has undertaken it—Mr. Skeat, of Cambridge. We earnestly hope Mr. Skeat may not be left alone, and that other competent Saxonists may come forward in the same liberal and disinterested way. We should of course like better still to see the burden taken off Dr. Grein's shoulders, and see the work done efficiently by Englishmen ; but of this there seems little chance at present.

While wishing Dr. Grein every success in his spirited undertaking, we cannot suppress certain misgivings as to the value of some of his future texts, even with the promised MS. collation. In those cases where they are founded on a single MS. we have nothing to say against the result—instead of the cumbrous, expensive, and often inaccurate English edition we shall have a cheap and reliable text in the most convenient form. Where there is a number of MSS. the case is very different. A reproduction of a single MS. or a text founded on a mass of readings gathered at random from a variety of MSS. of different ages and value cannot be called a "critical" text. The MSS. themselves must first be accurately classed by age, dialect, and genealogy. Now this can only be done by a man who has qualifications which Dr. Grein cannot and does not possess. He is ignorant of A.S. palæography, and can get his knowledge of the MSS. only at second-hand, and seems to know nothing about the chronology and dialects of the language, if we may infer so much from his treatment of the old forms in the poetry. Of the gross misconceptions prevalent both at home and abroad about the chronology of the language I have already given full proofs in the preface to my edition of the A.S. *Pastoral*, where it is shown that the development even of the West-Saxon dialect has been totally misunderstood.

It is painful to reflect that if Englishmen had done their duty in this matter, and the study of English had been properly supported by our great educational bodies, the work which is now being carried out at a great disadvantage by a foreigner might have been long ago done at home in a complete and satisfactory way.

The present volume contains Elfric's treatise "De Veteri et Novo Testamento," his translations of the Pentateuch and of the books of Joshua, Judges, and Job, with the Latin text at the foot of each page. The spelling is so far normalized that the long vowels and diphthongs are regularly accented, and the thorns are distributed according to Rask's rule. In the case of all other alterations the MS. reading is given at the foot of the page. In all this we think Dr. Grein has shown a sound judgment. The accents and thorns of the MSS. are hardly ever given accurately in the editions, and their restoration would not repay the trouble of collation. It is, on the other hand, to be regretted that Dr. Grein has not abandoned the *v* for *w* and *ā* for short *æ* introduced by Grimm. These arbitrary innovations were never accepted in England (except perhaps by a few servile imitators) and

Scandinavia, and are now being dropped even in Germany. We should also be glad to know Dr. Grein's reasons for retaining the long exploded instrumental in *ē* (*mid flæscl*, &c.)

The critical emendations are few, the texts as given by Thwaites and de L'Isle being apparently accurate enough, and many of them are self-evident corrections of scribal or typographical errors. Some, however, of Dr. Grein's alterations we consider unnecessary, such as *andswarode* for *answarode* (Exod. vi. 12)—a perfectly legitimate form ; others, such as *wateru* for *wætera* (Gen. viii. 1), very doubtful ; others again, such as *cidhde* and *cydhdest* for *cidle* (Gen. ix. 22) and *cyddest* (Gen. xix. 19), absolutely erroneous. When Dr. Grein begins to collect references for his prose lexicon he will find that *cydde* is the regular late West-Saxon preterite of *cydhan*, and that *cydhde* is almost an archaism at this period. The plur.-pret. *hi abitan* is quite usual, and Dr. Grein's ingenious emendation *abitun* introduces into a late W.S. text a form which is archaic even in Alfredian English. We do not wish to lay too much stress on minutiae of this kind, but they are worth noticing as showing how much caution is necessary in introducing conjectural emendations even into late W.S. texts, and therefore how doubly cautious the editor must be in the case of archaic or dialectic forms.

H. SWEET.

Mnemosyne, Bibliotheca Philologica Batava. Scripserunt C. G. Cobet, C. M. Francken, H. van Herwerden, S. A. Naber, W. G. Plyegers, alii. Collegerunt H. T. Karsten, H. J. Polak, H. W. van der Mey. Nova Series, Vol. i., pars i. Lugduni-Batavorum. 1873.

UNDER this title begins a new period of the *Mnemosyne*, a periodical which has already lived longer than any of the similar attempts made of late years in England. Without going into the reasons of this singular contrast, which would involve us in a comparison between the scholarship of the continent and the accomplishments which pass under the same name in this country, we may point to the fact that in the preceding volumes are to be found both the *Variae lectiones* and the *Nova lectiones* of Cobet. The new part begins with an important contribution from the same illustrious scholar on the Scholia to the *Odyssey*. These Scholia, though much less valuable than the Scholia to the *Iliad*, have had the advantage of much more attention from scholars. They have been edited by Buttmann, and again by W. Dindorf (Oxonii, 1855), the last being the edition on which Cobet's annotations are composed. Of the numerous and suggestive emendations, given in an article of nearly sixty pages, it would be difficult to point to one about which there could be a doubt. It is to be hoped that the edition of the Scholia on the *Iliad*, promised so many years ago by W. Dindorf, will appear in time to call forth a similar commentary from Cobet. The remaining articles are :—“Varia,” by W. G. Plyegers, chiefly on Catullus and Cicero's letters ; “Ad Thucydidem,” by H. van Herwerden, valuable notes devoted partly to suggesting emendations, partly to the equally useful task of vindicating the text against those of other scholars—the writer has made a careful comparison of Dion Cassius ; “Frontoniana,” by J. J. Cornelissen. There is also a short note by Cobet correcting a place in Dio Chrysostomus. Altogether the periodical is full of promise for the future of classical studies in Holland.

Contents of the Journals.

Hermes, vol. vii. pt. 3, contains :—R. Hercher : On Greek prose writers. [Dio Chrysostomus, Apollodorus, Horapollo, &c.]—C. E. Geppert : Arcadius or Theodosius. [In the treatise *τερι τῶν*, first published by Barker in 1820, Arcadius merely copied an abridgement made by Theodosius from the first nineteen books of Herodian's *Καθολικὴ προσωρία*, and added a section of the Grammar of Theodosius and an abridgement of the twentieth book of the *Καθ.* *προσωρία* made by an unknown hand. This appears on comparing three MSS. (Matritensis, Hauniensis, and Bodleianus) which contain the abridgement of Theodosius under his name, with one (Parisiensis 2102) which has also the pieces added by Arcadius. A number of corrections are given from the Matritensis.]—O. Lüders : An artist's inscription from Athens. [*Ἀρριβότον Καλλωπόδης ἔροει δέων*, found on one of the funeral monuments which were built into the wall of Themistocles.]—H. Jordan : The results of the excavations in the Forum at Rome. [Deals mainly with two points, the history of the destruction of the Forum in the Middle Ages, and that of its construction or re-arrangement by Cæsar and Augustus. The rubbish (forty feet thick) under which it has been buried is shown to consist neither of gradual deposit nor of the remains of the ancient buildings,

but of stuff shot there at particular times.]—M. Haupt: *Conjectana*.—Th. Mommsen: The Roman camp-cities. [Discusses the growth of municipal communities out of the permanent camps of the legions. Such camps were first formed, when the principle of a standing army was recognised, under Augustus, but the notions of "camp" and "city" were long regarded as incompatible, and the legions were not usually quartered in cities. The Praetorians were exceptional. *Colonia Agrippinensis*, after it received that title, ceased to be the *hiberna* of a garrison. Hence new communities soon grew up round the camps, called (from the booths erected by the camp-followers) *canabae legionis*. Two forms of government may be traced by inscriptions; one more purely military, under a *curator veterinarum et civium Romanorum qui consistunt ad canabas legionis*; another more like but still carefully distinguished from a municipal constitution, under two *magistri* (priests) and an *adilis*. The first camp which received municipal rights without the removal of the garrison was *Vetera* (Xanten), made a colony by Trajan under the name *Trajana*. Of the three quarters of the legions in Britain York was made a colony, the date unknown: the other two, Caerleon (*Castrum legionis*) and Chester (*Castra*), were not: hence they never received any other names.]—L. v. Sybel: On Simonides of Amorgus. [Called forth by Ribbeck's criticism of the "Mirror of women" in the *Rh. Mus.* xx. 74.]—Miscellaneous:—C. E. Geppert: "Manuscript Emendations," and "On the Greek Grammarians."—Th. Mommsen: *Quingenta milia*. [On the use of Q or q to denote that number.]—H. Jordan: Expressions of rustic Latin. [*Aqueductum, terrimotum*, instead of the literary *aquae ductus, terrae motus*.]

New Publications.

ABEN ESRAE, A. *Commentarii in librum Esther, altera recensio hucusque ignota, quam ex codice Harleiano ed. Jos. Zedner. Ed. 2.* Berlin: Cohn.

CARNUTH, O. *De Etymologici magni fontibus.* Berlin: Borntraeger.

GLANNING, F. *Syntaktische Studien zu Marot, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der französ. Syntax.* Nördlingen: Beck.

GRASSMANN, H. *Wörterbuch zum Rig Veda.* 2 Lfg. Leipzig: Brockhaus.

HOFMANN, K. *Zur Textkritik der Nibelungen.* (Academy reprint). München: Franz.

NISARD, CHARLES. *Études sur la Langage populaire, ou patois de Paris et de la banlieue.* A. Franck.

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VOELKEL, M. C. A. *Der Tonwandel in der lithauischen Decklination.* Tilsit: Loesch.

ZINGERLE, ANT. *Zu späteren lateinischen Dichtern. Beiträge zur Geschichte der röm. Poesie.* Innsbruck: Wagner.

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